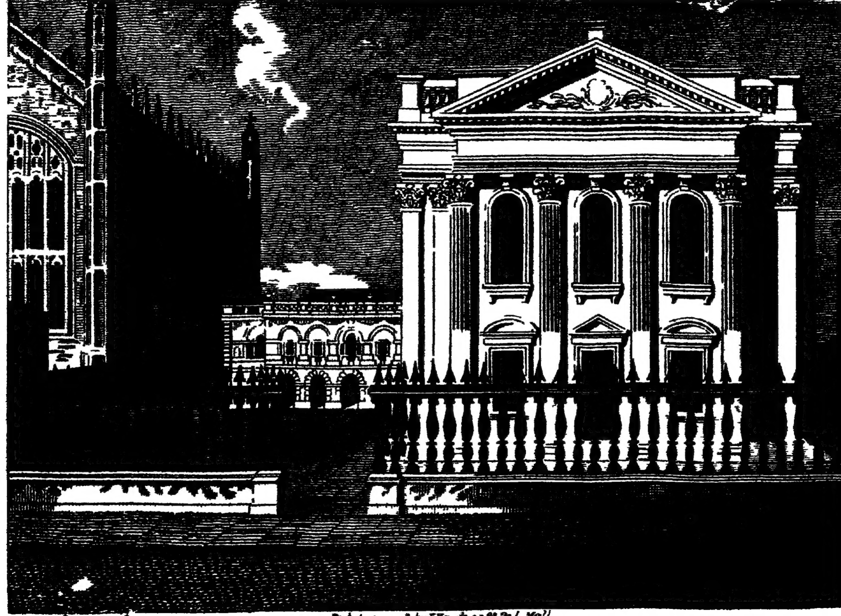


MEMORABILIA CANTABRIGIÆ:

OR,

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE DIFFERENT

COLLEGES IN CAMBRIDGE;

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

Founders and Eminent Men;

WITH

MANY ORIGINAL ANECDOTES;

VIEWS OF THE COLLEGES,

AND

Portraits of the Founders.

Si placeat, lege; ſin diſpliceat, relege; ſi quid dictum obſcurè, repete; ſi dubiè, reſtitue; ſi erronèe vel falsè, corrige et ignoſce; ſi malè, condona; ſi benè, fruere.

BY JOSEPH WILSON, ESQ.

OF THE INNER-TEMPLE.

LONDON:

[PRIN]TED FOR EDWARD HARDING, CROWN AND MITRE, PALL-MALL; SCOTT, STRAND; HIGHLEY, FLEET-STREET; AND DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE;

By C. Clarke, Northumberland-Court, Strand.

1803.



IT is not without the greateſt diffidence that I ſubmit this work to the public eye. Much of its imperfection muſt be attributed to the difficulty of aſcertaining to which particular College many of the illuſtrious ornaments of the Univerſity belonged; all the printed works, and the laborious collections of Mr. Baker and Mr. Cole, differing widely on the ſubject. Many, who well deſerved a place in this volume, are alſo, I fear, omitted, or their names merely noticed; as a detailed account of each would have extended it much beyond

the ſize to which it was neceſſarily confined. But I have ſome ſatisfaction in recollecting, that an account is here given of many deſerving perſons, whoſe biography has been too much neglected.

I am fully aware that an *Athenæ Cantabrigienſes* would have been too arduous a taſk for me to have attempted, notwithſtanding the abundance of materials which may be found for ſuch awork, in the voluminous collections of the learned gentlemen I have mentioned; and the MSS. of Mr. Drake Morris, in the Harleian Library, which ſeem tolerably complete, ſo far as relates to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, who have finiſhed their education at this Univerſity. That ſuch a work,

 conſi-

confidering the copious fund of amufement and inftruction it would afford, if properly executed, has never appeared, may, indeed, excite much furprize and regret; as no Univerfity has poffeffed a greater number of members more fully adequate to fuch an undertaking than Cambridge. That Dr. Richardfon, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Cole, had the idea, is evident from their collections; and it muft ever be lamented, that men fo eminently qualified did not live to complete it.

All that I can hope, on the prefent occafion, is, that I have executed, at leaft, a more complete and entertaining Guide to the Members and Vifitants of the Univerfity, than any which has yet appeared; and if, in that point

of view, this volume ſhould meet with approbation, it may, probably, induce me to attempt a ſimilar one of the ſiſter Univerſity.

May, 1803. J. WILSON.

PREFACE.

CAMBRIDGE was the ancient *Camboritum* of the Romans. If our dreaming chroniclers may be believed, the Univerſity was firſt founded by Cantaber, a Spaniard, bred at Athens, 375 years before the commencement of the Chriſtian æra, from whom alſo it received its name.

This, however, ſeems to have been an invention of thoſe, who were deſirous of oppoſing the priority, in point of time, of the Cambridge foundations to thoſe at Oxford; and deſerves about as much credit as the Hiſtory of King Brute. Others, certainly with a greater ſhare of probability, aſcribe its foundation to Sigebert, King of the Eaſt Angles, about the year 630.

But between the time of theſe two foundations

tions, we have many marvellous anecdotes recorded; which, with ſober antiquaries, are not intitled to the ſmalleſt credit.

Caſſivellaun, the Britiſh Prince of the Trinobantes, is repreſented as its Patron: Joſeph, of Arimathea, as its Apoſtle; and Arthur, the early pride of Britain, as one who had endowed it with ſuperior privileges.

That it was ruined in the Daniſh invaſion, and lay long neglected, is pretty clear; as well as that it did not thoroughly recover itſelf, till the Norman government was eſtabliſhed.

The firſt charter of privileges to the Univerſity, is ſaid to remain among the records in the Tower, dated 1231, the fifteenth year of Henry the Third. And, perhaps, one great reaſon why our notices of its earlieſt hiſtory are ſo few and indiſtinct, is, that although Houſes of Learning, and Inns, and Halls, for Scholars, were founded, they were every one without endowments. Before the eſtabliſhment of the preſent ſixteen Colleges and Halls, Cambridge had upwards of thirty Inns, or Hoſtels, where Students lived and ſtudied

ſtudied at their own charge, and under a principal.

Pythagoras's School, in a garden adjoining St. John's College-walks, is falſely ſuppoſed to have been one of theſe, where the Croyland Monks read lectures; but is really the infirmary to St. John's Hoſpital. Edward the Fourth took it from King's College here, and gave it to Merton College, Oxford; whoſe property it has ever ſince been, and is ſometimes called Merton Hall.

The firſt College that received endowment was Peterhouſe; it was built in 1257, by Hugh de Balſham, Biſhop of Ely, who did not endow it till 1284: in imitation of whom, Richard Badew, aſſiſted by Elizabeth Clare, Counteſs of Ulſter, 1340, founded Clare Hall. How other endowments ſucceeded, will be ſeen in the courſe of this work.

The Scholars were at firſt kept in private houſes, hired every ten years, for the ſole uſe of the Univerſity. In 1443, Public Schools were begun, in the place where they now ſtand, at the expence of the Univerſity, aſſiſted by benefactors.

The

The weſt ſide of the court, containing the Philoſopher's, or Bachelor's School below, and the Phyſic and Law Schools above, was built at the coſt of the Univerſity. The north ſide, containing the Divinity Schools below, and the Regent and Non-Regent Houſes above, by Sir William Thorpe, of Lincolnſhire. The ſouth ſide, containing the Logic and Grammar Schools, by Laurence Booth, Biſhop of Durham, Chancellor of the Univerſity: and the eaſt ſide, or entrance, by Archbiſhop Rotheram.

The Library above, was built and furniſhed by the ſame benefactor, and Tunſtall, Biſhop of Durham. Few of the original books are now to be found: but the Library was greatly augmented by King George the Firſt, who having purchaſed, for 12,000*l*. a large and valuable collection of books and MSS. made by Dr. John Moore, Biſhop of Ely, preſented them to the Univerſity.

Beſide the Colleges deſcribed in the following account, a new one is ſhortly to be erected, in purſuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman,

tleman, in 1717, devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue; and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The Master, the Professors, and three of the Fellows, are already appointed: thirteen other Fellows are to be chosen when the College is built.

The University, as composed of a Chancellor, the Masters, or Heads, and Fellows of the College, and the Students, amounting, in the whole, to near two thousand, is incorporated as a Society, for the study of all the liberal Arts and Sciences. Each College, or Hall, is a body of itself, not only bound by internal regulations, but also controuled by the paramount law of the University: each furnishes Members for the government of the whole, which is administered by a Chancellor, High-Steward, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Caput, &c.

James I. granted the University the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

The *Chancellor* is usually a Nobleman, and may be changed every three years; or con-

 tinued

tinued longer by the tacit conſent of the Univerſity.

The *High-Steward* is choſen by the Senate, and holds his office by patent from the Univerſity.

The *Vice-Chancellor's* is an annual office: he is choſen regularly by the body of the Univerſity, on the 4th of November, out of two perſons nominated by the Heads of Houſes.

The *Proctors*, who are alſo annually choſen, on the 10th of October, muſt be Maſters of Arts: they attend to the diſcipline and behaviour of the Under-graduates and Bachelors, read the graces, and take the votes in the Whitehood-houſe.

The *Taxors*, choſen in like manner as the Proctors, are with them Clerks of the Market, and have cognizance of weights and meaſures. Their office was originally made to counterbalance the exorbitance of the town's-people; who, before the foundations of the Univerſity had regular endowments, impoſed ſadly on the Scholars, to whom they let their houſes for reſidence.

The two *Moderators* ſuperintend the exer-

ciſes

cises in Philosophy, and the examinations previous to the degree of Bachelor of Arts: this they do as assistants to the Proctors.

The *Scrutators* are appointed to read the grace, and take the votes of the Blackhood-house, to which they always belong.

The *Commissary* is an assistant, or assessor, to the Vice-Chancellor in his court.

The *Public Orator* is the mouth of the University on public occasions; writes their letters, and presents noblemen to their degrees, with a speech.

The *Caput* consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Physic, a Regent and Non-Regent Master of Arts, is chosen annually, on the 12th of October; and is to determine what graces are proper to be brought before the body of the University.

The University has also two *Librarians*, a *Registrar*, three *Esquire Beadles*, and inferior officers; beside Professors in Divinity, Law, Physic, Casuistry, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Modern History, Fossils, and Music.

Befides the Fellows and Scholars of the different Colleges, there are two other orders of Students, called Penfioners.

The greater Penfioners are the young nobility and gentlemen of fortune, who are called Fellow Commoners, from their dining with the Fellows: the leffer Penfioners are dieted with the Scholars; but both live at their own expence.

There is alfo a large number of Scholars of inferior fortune, called Sizars; thefe, though not regular Members of the foundations, are capable of receiving Exhibitions, which affift them very much in paffing through an expenfive education.

The fyftem of education purfued is liberal, and the incentives to emulation, and the rewards of merit, very numerous. In this laft refpect Cambridge is, perhaps, fuperior to Oxford, where, generally fpeaking, the opportunities of rewarding merit by open foundations, are not fo great as in the fifter Univerfity.

The grand examination of Students is that which precedes the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It takes place in the Senate-Houfe, on the firft Monday in Lent Term, and the three

fol-

following days. The candidates from all the Colleges having gone through their reſpective courſes of ſtudy, their examinations in their own Societies, and their exerciſes in the Schools, are here impartially examined in public. The chief ſtreſs, in theſe examinations, is laid upon Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy; and the greateſt proficients in theſe are placed higheſt in the liſt of honours. When the examination is completed, the candidates are arranged in claſſes, according to their reſpective merits. The firſt claſs are called *Wranglers*, and the ſenior Wrangler is conſidered as the firſt man of his ſtanding in the Univerſity. The two next claſſes are termed *ſenior* and *junior Optimes* And theſe are all the degrees of honour. The reſt of the candidates, if their ignorance is not too glaring, are ſuffered to have their degrees in a ſort of multitude; and are ſometimes jocoſely denominated, by their fellow Students, οἱ πολλοί.

ERRATA.

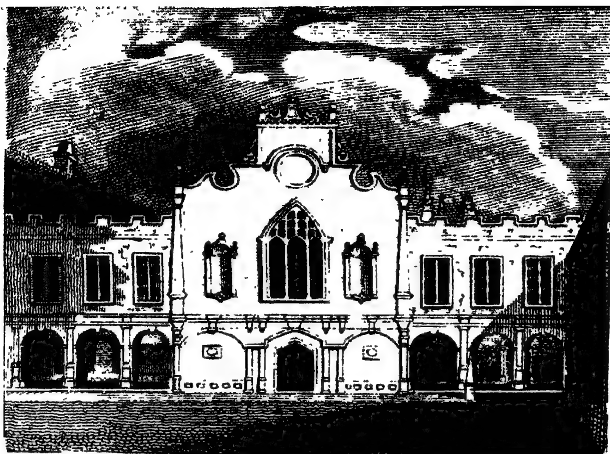
Page 16, line 22, for *Augustine*, read *Augustan*.

Page 33, line 23, for *the*, read *of*.

Page 66, line 10, for *creditable*, read *credible*.

Page 121, line 4, for *Grange*, read *Granger*.

————, line 25, for *Edward*, read *Edmund*.



ST PETERS COLLEGE



HUGH DE BALSHAM BISHOP of ELY

Colleges.



St. Peter's College, or Peter House.

ANTIQUITY.]—THIS College is generally reputed the most ancient of both Universities, but there are three Colleges in Oxford which yet contend for greater antiquity, and the dispute is undecided by Antiquarians.

1. *Baliol College*, which was founded and endowed by John Baliol, Anno 1262, 46 Henry III.

2. *Merton College*, which was founded and endowed (but not incorporated) Anno 1274, 3d Edward I. by Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester; and,

3. *University College*, endowed by William, Archdeacon of Durham, Anno 1249, 32d Henry III.

FOUNDER.]—*Peter House*, as it is generally called, claims for its founder HUGH DE BALSHAM, at that time Sub-prior of Ely, who in the year 1257, 42d Henry III. purchased two Halls, or Hostels, near St. Peter's Church, which, though

formerly of confiderable note, were then fallen into decay. In the year 1258, he was elected to the See of Ely, but the confent of the King not having been previoufly obtained, it was fometime before the poffeffion of the Bifhopric was confirmed to him; which, having received, he at once fhared his fortune with his College, removing there the Secular Brethren of St. John's in the Jewry, and endowing it with a foundation, for the maintenance of a Mafter, fourteen Fellows, two Bible Clerks, and eight Scholars. He appointed his fucceffors in the Bifhopric, to be Patrons and Vifitors of the College, with the appointment of Mafter, and bequeathed, by his Will, 300 Marks, viz. to build a Hall, and 100 for a Court.—The Charter of Incorporation is dated 13th Edward I. Anno 1285. The Bifhop died in the year 1286, having fat in the See of Ely twenty-eight years.

NAME.]—This College takes its name from St. Peter's Church, which adjoined it; but the Chancel falling down in 1350, it was rebuilt in 1352, and dedicated to St. Mary the Lefs.

DESCRIPTION.]—The Building confifts of two Courts feparated by a Cloifter and Gallery: The largeft has within thefe few years been entirely new cafed with ftone in an elegant manner. The leffer Court is divided by the Chapel; and on the north

fide

ſide is a lofty elegant building faced with ſtone, from the upper part of which there is an extenſive proſpect, taking in Gogmagog Hills, &c. — This Building contains ſix grand apartments.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel is a fine Building, having in the Gallery at the weſt end an organ, given by Sir Horatio Mann; at the eaſt, ſtands a very handſome altar-piece of Norway oak, over which is a window of fine painted glaſs, containing the Hiſtory of our Saviour's Crucifixion between the two Thieves, the figures almoſt as large as life. This Chapel was built by contribution, in 1632; but Matthew Wren, Biſhop of Ely, and then Maſter of the College, was at the chief expence of it *.

GARDEN.]—There is a Grove ſouth of the College, and a large Garden beyond it, with very fine fruit, and a Cold Bath.

* See ſome verſes ſpoken on the Conſecration of this Chapel, 17th of March, 1632, previous to the commencement of the ſervice, by Craſhaw, printed then in a ſingle ſheet, and afterwards publiſhed among his Poems, intitled, "Votiva domûs Petrenſis pro domo dei," beginning,

> Ut magis in Mundi votis, aviumque querelis,
> Jam veniens ſolet eſſe dies, ubi cuſpide prima,
> Palpitat——

Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of this College, obſerves, "I cannot but commend one peculiar practice here, "in preſerving the pictures of all their principal "Benefactors in the Combination Room. For, "though the bounty of the judicious is grounded "on more ſolid motives, than to be flattered by the "fancy that their effigy ſhall be kept, yet ſuch an "ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement "to a Patron's liberality."—Theſe Paintings are on the pannels of the wainſcotting, with a diſtich under each; for example:

"Hæredem voluit Sladus conſcribere *Petrum*,
"Clauderet extremum ne ſine prole diem."

Fuller's verſion ſuits the original ſo well, that it would be vain to attempt an improvement:

"Slade, Peter choſe, and for his heir aſſign'd him,
"Leaſt he ſhould die, and leave no child behind him."

There are in this College a Maſter, twenty-two Fellows, and forty-three Scholarſhips; number of Fellows, Scholars, and other Students, about eighty. The Maſterſhip is in the Gift of the Biſhop of Ely, who is Viſitor. The Fellows return two perſons, upon one of whom he makes his election. This College has ten Livings in its Gift.

BENEFACTORS.]—The principal Benefactors to this College, after the Founder, were SIMON DE MONTACUTE, Bishop of Ely, who was the Author of a new Body of Statutes, and gave the Masters and Scholars the privilege of nominating their own Members, which, till then, was vested in the Bishops of Ely; reserving to himself and successors the power of confirming the nomination. He also bestowed the Patronage of the Rectory of Kenton, and a small Manor in Hadenham, called Chewel.

SIMON LANGHAM, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; John Warkeworth *, Master; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; Fordham, Bishop of Ely; Walpole, Bishop of Norwich; Cosins, Bishop of Durham; Lady Mary Ramsey; Sir William Browne, M.D.; Edward Lord North; and Dr. Perne, were also important Benefactors.

* Leland, in his Collections, Tom. II. part ii. p. 471, &c.—says: "A Booke of Chronique in *Peter College Librarie:* The Booke was of his ‡ owne hande, sometime "Master of Peter College; concluding thus (p. 499): "*Finishid and endid after the Copie of Caxton thenn yn Westmynstre:*" which copie MSS. I have seene and added a "note at the Polychronicon."

‡ This must be Master *Warkeworth*.

Bishops and eminent Men.

William de Witlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, third Master, 1368, 42d Edward III. He gave all his Books of Civil and Canon Law, and Divinity, to the College Library.

John de Bottlesham, Master, Bishop of Rochester, 1400, 2d Henry IV.

John Whitgift, 1583, 25th Elizabeth, Fellow, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in which See he succeeded Archbishop Grindal, whose Christian forbearance and mildness in Ecclesiastical Affairs, was by no means agreeable to the Queen. Whitgift's temper was warm by nature, and it was highly inflamed by the acerbity of controversy. A man more proper for the rigorous execution of Penal Statutes to their utmost pitch, could hardly have been fixed upon, and these he extended without discrimination against all Dissenters from the Established Church. By his advice, Elizabeth granted a new Commission, which, besides the usual powers of enquiring into abuses, &c. was also armed with an inquisitorial power to force any person to confess what he knew, and punish him at discretion. Bishop Burnet tells us, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him *her little black Husband*; which she might say with some reason, for if we use the expression of *Church and King*, why not *Church and Queen*.

In

In 1567, he was Mafter of Trinity College; at which time he publifhed feveral polemical pieces againft Cartwright (which will be noticed when we come to that College). He died the 29th of February, 1603.

LEONARD MAWE, Mafter, Bifhop of Bath and Wells, 1628, 4 Car. I.

WALTER CURLE, Fellow, Bifhop of Winchefter, 1632, 8 Car I.

MATTHEW WREN, Mafter, Bifhop of Ely, 1638, 13 Car. I.

JOHN COSINS, Mafter. He was admitted a Penfioner of the College, April 26, 1649, at the age of fifteen, having received the previous part of his education at the Public School at Peterborough. During the reign of Charles the Firft, he was Mafter of this College, and Dean of Peterborough, befides enjoying feveral other preferments. He was the firft of the Clergy whofe Dignities and Benefices were fequeftered by the Parliament, being ejected from his Mafterfhip of the College, and other fituations, on the 13th of March, 1643, for "oppofing," as the warrant expreffes it, "the "proceedings of Parliament, and other fcanda-"lous acts."

While he was Prebendary of Durham, he was accufed by one Peter Smart, who had been profecuted by him for preaching againft Epifcopacy, of introducing many fuperftitious innovations into the Church

Church of Durham, which are too ridiculous to mention. In 1643 he retired to Paris, where he became Chaplain to the Proteſtant part of Queen Henrietta Maria's family. He was reſtored to his College, of which he was re-appointed *Maſter*, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1660; but he reſigned his ſituation on being appointed Biſhop of Durham, on the 18th of October, in the ſame year. The princely revenues of this opulent See, afforded full ſcope for the munificence and boundleſs liberality of his heart, of which the Cathedral and Epiſcopal Palace of Durham, afford ample teſtimony to this day. He was a man of very extenſive and ſound learning. His principal work, which is yet admired, is, "*A Scholaſtical Hiſtory of the Canons of the Holy Scripture*," publiſhed in 1657, 4to. He died univerſally lamented, on the 15th of January, 1671, aged 78.

Dr. Isaac Barrow, the celebrated Mathematician, was originally a Member of this College; to which he was admitted on the 6th of July, 1629, a Penſioner, being then fourteen years of age, and having received his previous education at Chriſt's Hoſpital, in London. He was ejected by the Commiſſioners of the Parliament, on the 13th of January, 1644; and in February, 1645, was admitted a Fellow of Trinity College (where ſee further mention of him); and on the 18th of October, 1650, he was reſtored as a Member of Peter Houſe.

BRYAN

Bryan Walton, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1660, 12 Car. II.

Dr. Osbaldison, Biſhop of Carliſle.

Edmund Law, Biſhop of Carliſle, 1769, Geo. III.

Eminent Men.]—Roger Marshall, the Mathematician.

George Joy, Fellow. In the year 1527, being a warm advocate for the Reformation, and an intimate friend of Tindal, he was accuſed of Hereſy before the Biſhop of Lincoln, by Aſhwell, Treaſurer to Cardinal Wolſey. This compelled him to reſign his Fellowſhip; and anxious to avoid the impending danger, from the unremitting perſecutions of Wolſey, Sir Thomas More, and Fiſher, he wiſely withdrew to the Continent, where he ſuperintended the publication of Tindal's Tranſlation of the Bible, and wrote many books. It is not exactly known at what period he returned to England; but we are told that he died and was buried in his native country, in the year 1533. He alſo tranſlated different parts of the Old Teſtament, and is ſaid to have compoſed many other books beſides thoſe which are printed;—the titles may be ſeen in Tanner *.

Fynes Moryson, the celebrated Traveller.

* Bale, ix. 60. Fuller's Worthies, p. 117. Biſhop Tanner, Bibl. MSS.

Sir Samuel Garth, the well-known author of the Difpenfary and other Poems, was admitted a Penfioner of this College, on the 27th of May, 1676; being then feventeen. Took his Degree of B. A. in 1679, of Mafter in 1684, and afterwards that of Doctor.

Dr. Jebb was admitted a Sizar, June 15, 1709, at the age of fifteen; and took his fubfequent Degrees from this College.



CLARE HALL



ELIZTH DE CLARE COUNTESS of ULSTER

Clare Hall.

Foundation.]—THIS College dates its firſt Foundation from a purchaſe, made by Richard Badew, or Badow, of Great Badow, near Chelmsford, in Eſſex, Chancellor of the Univerſity, in the year 1236, 20th Edward III. upon which he erected a ſmall College, and placed therein a Principal and ſome Scholars, who lived there at their own expence; or, as it has been aſſerted, by an allowance from the University, and the original name of the College, *University Hall*, may be thought, in ſome degree, to countenance the ſuppoſition, though that title might, with equal probability, be derived from the ſituation of its Founder, as Chancellor.

This eſtabliſhment was, however, doomed to continue only ſixteen years, when, by an accidental fire, the whole building was deſtroyed. Dr. Badow being himſelf unable to defray the charges of rebuilding the College, yet equally anxious for the permanent eſtabliſhment of his deſign, upon this applied

applied to the Lady Elizabeth, third ſiſter and coheireſs of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, in Ireland, and mother of William de Burgh, laſt Earl of Ulſter; by whoſe munificent bounty alone the College was not only entirely built, but endowed, 35th Edward III. 1347, with lands ſufficient to maintain one Maſter, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars; and from that time the College, out of reſpect to its liberal reſtorer, has taken the name of *Clare Hall* *. In the Deed of Endowment, this liberal Lady ſtates her motives to be, "A deſire for the extenſion of "every branch of uſeful learning, that there might "no longer remain an excuſe for ignorance; and "to create a firmer concord and cloſer union "among mankind, by the civilizing effects of in-"dulgence in liberal ſtudy."

Situation.]—The ſituation of this College is, in many reſpects, to be preferred to any other in the

* Clare Hall, according to Dr. Caius, and Fuller, was alſo called *Solere Hall*, which the former, with moſt probability, ſuppoſes a corruption of *Scholars Hall*; but, as the other thinks, comes from *Solarium*, a fair and light chamber. Chaucer alſo ſays of Clare,

> And, namely, there was a great College,
> Men clepen it the *Solere Hall* of Cambridge.

Univer-

Univerſity, being on the eaſtern banks of the river, over which it has an elegant ſtone bridge, leading to a fine viſta, beyond which is a beautiful lawn, ſurrounded with lofty elms and corn-fields. A more pleaſing proſpect cannot be conceived in a level country, which occaſions this delightful ſpot to be much reſorted to in the Summer. Buildings, Gardens, Groves, the River, and a cultivated Country, to a great extent, all combine to afford richneſs and variety to the ſcene.

BUILDINGS.]—The Buildings of this College are extremely noble; the front, towards the fields, being ornamented with pilaſters of the Tuſcan and Ionic order, and the whole executed with Ketton ſtone, which gives a very fine effect. It conſiſts of one grand court, or quadrangle, through which is ſeen the inimitable viſta, leading to the fields.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel has been rebuilt from an elegant plan of Sir James Burroughs, and coſt 1000*l*. The altar-piece, which is a beautiful alcove, is adorned with a fine picture of the Salutation, by Cipriani.

HALL.]—The Hall is a very fine room, and the Combination Room the completeſt of the kind in the Univerſity. In it are excellent Portraits of the Right Honourable Thomas Cecil, Earl of Ex-

eter, Archbishop Tillotson, and Bishop More; with a fine whole length Portrait of the late Chancellor, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

The Library of this College is also esteemed the handsomest of the size in the University, being neatly shelved with Norway oak; and the Master's Lodge is most agreeably situated.

BENEFACTORS.]—The principal Benefactors to this College were DR. BARNABAS HEY, who, on the rebuilding of the College in 1638, was unremitting in his applications to others, as well as liberally contributing himself. He was Proctor in 1635, and then particularly distinguished himself by his activity in collecting the University Plate, which he was entrusted to convey to the King (Charles I.) then at Nottingham; for which, and other acts of loyalty, he was deprived of his Fellowship.

After the Restoration, Bishop Gunning, to whom he had been tutor, collated him to the Archdeaconry of Ely, in 1679; but his extreme humility induced him soon to resign, thinking himself unqualified to discharge the duties of his situation. He was extremely learned, pious, and charitable, and died universally lamented.

THOMAS CECIL, Earl of Exeter, and his Lady.

GEORGE RUGGLE, Sir ROBERT HEATH, Archbishop TILLOTSON, SAMUEL BLYTH, who gave

to the value of 6000*l.* in money and books; Dr. LEEDS, HENCHMAN, Bishop of London, GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, Sir JOHN HEWET, &c. &c.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Dr. NICHOLAS HEATH, Archbishop of York, 1542, 35th Henry VIII.

Dr. AUGUSTINE LYNSEL, Bishop of Hereford, 1633, 9 Car. I.

Dr. HUMPHRY HENCHMAN, Bishop of Salisbury, 1660; translated to London, 1663, 15 Car. II.

During the reign of Charles the First, he arrived to no higher post than a Chantership, at Salisbury; but the active exertions which he used to conceal, Charles the Second, and particularly the assistance he gave in effecting this Prince's escape, after the battle of Worcester, were not forgot at the Restoration; when he was rewarded, among other Loyalists, with the See of Salisbury, on the death of Dr. Duppa; from whence he was removed to the See of London, on the translation of Bishop Sheldon to Canterbury, and was soon afterwards made Lord Almoner. The Declaration for Liberty of Conscience gave him great alarm; and he strongly enjoined the Clergy of his Diocese to preach on all occasions against Popery, in which, though it gave

great offence to the King, his example was soon followed by others.

He was Editor of the Book, intitled, "*The Gentleman's Calling*," supposed to have been written by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man. See the Epistle prefixed to the octavo edition of that work.

Dr. PETER GUNNING, Master of St. John's College, Bishop of Chichester, 1669, 22 Car II.; translated to Ely, 1674, 26 Car. II.

Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, Dean, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, 1691, 3d William and Mary. The merits and character of this eminent Prelate are too well known, to require any detailed mention here. In the reign of James the Second, he first distinguished himself by his Polemical Writings; and the establishment of William on the Throne, did not relax his efforts against the progress of Popery. It might, indeed, justly be called the Augustine Age of Divinity; for never did greater men enter the lists of controversy, than at that period. Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake, were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the political circumstances of the times compelled the King to resort to, if not so sure, yet a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of that religion he was called upon to defend. In the King's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is known to have been

been the compoſition of Dr. Tillotſon, he ſtrongly recommends the Clergy, in their Sermons, to confine themſelves to inculcating the practice of the moral duties of Chriſtianity, and a good life, and to avoid meddling with dry controverſial diſputations, which might perplex, but could rarely enlighten or improve.

Dr. JOHN MOOR, Biſhop of Norwich, 1691; tranſlated to Ely, 1707, 6th Ann.

EMINENT MEN.]—JOHN BOIS, Dean of Canterbury. This learned Divine firſt rendered himſelf famous for his *Poſtils*, in defence of the Liturgy. He alſo gained high reputation by his Sermons, and the exemplary goodneſs of his life procured him univerſal eſteem.

On the 5th of November, 1619, he preached a Sermon at Paul's Croſs, on the 21ſt Pſalm; when he rendered himſelf very popular, by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration:

"Our Pope which art in Rome, curſed be thy "name, periſh may thy kingdom; hindered may "thy will be, as it is in Heaven, ſo in earth: Give "us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper, and re- "mit our monies which we have given for thy In- "dulgencies, as we ſend them back unto thee; and "lead us not into Hereſy, but free us from miſery; "for thine is the infernal pitch and ſulphur, for "ever and ever, Amen."

 He

He died in September, 1625.

Dr. GREEN, Dr. MORGAN, Dr. LAUGHTON, &c.

GEORGE RUGGLE, Fellow, and Author of the once celebrated Latin Comedy of *Ignoramus*.

About the beginning of the year 1611, the University of Cambridge became engaged in a conteſt with the Mayor and Corporation of the Town, on the queſtion which of the two, the Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, or Mayor of the Town, were intitled to precedence of each other. The incident which gave riſe to this conteſt, was at length terminated in 1612, by the deciſion of the Privy-Council, in favour of the Vice-Chancellor. In the conduct of the diſpute on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation, one Brakyn, a common lawyer, then Recorder of Cambridge, had ſhewn himſelf very active; and might probably, if he did not ſet it on foot, at leaſt contribute to keep it alive.

This firſt ſuggeſted to Mr. Ruggle the thought, and induced him to form the reſolution of expoſing it to ridicule, in a repreſentation before King James; who had long been, and ſtill was, expected to pay a viſit to Cambridge, and to whoſe prejudices againſt Lawyers, ſuch a ſubject was peculiarly ſuited.

As it was the intention of Mr. Ruggle to ridicule the pedantry of the common law forms, and the cant and barbarous phraſeology of Lawyers in their common diſcourſe, it was neceſſary that he ſhould make

himſelf

himſelf acquainted with that dialect, in which al-moſt the beſt among them were wont to write and even to converſe; a jargon which could not but be offenſive to a claſſical ear. He, therefore, took more than ordinary pains to become acquainted with the technical terms of the profeſſion, and to mark the abuſe of them. Of all the information which he was by reading, and converſation with Lawyers, able to acquire, he has, with admirable dexterity, availed himſelf in the character of *Ignoramus*, who not only tranſacts buſineſs in Law Latin, but "woos in language of the Pleas and Bench;" and where words for this purpoſe fail him, as they neceſſarily muſt, he ſupplies the deficiency by converting common Engliſh words into Latin, by altering their terminations.

This Comedy was twice acted before King James at Cambridge, by Members of the Univerſity. Nothing better could have been conceived for flattering his ruling vanity and ambition, to be thought the Patron of Literature. He is even ſaid to have laughed heartily at it, which was a very unuſual mark of approbation from him. It was received as a very favourable teſtimony of the loyalty of the Univerſity.



PEMBROKE HALL.



MARY COUNTESS of PEMBROKE

Pembroke College.

PERIOD.]—THIS College was founded in the 18th year of Edward the Third, Anno 1343, by MARY DE ST. PAUL (daughter of Guido de Chaſtillon, Earl of St. Paul, in France, by Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Richmond, and Beatrice, daughter of Edward III. King of England), Baroneſs of Voiſſer and Mountenai, and wife of Andomare, or Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, a character highly diſtinguiſhed in the turbulent reigns of Edward I. and II. His name was celebrated in the tournaments and battles of the age, and he figured in every important political tranſaction. He * was one of the Peers who pronounced ſentence of death againſt the Earl of Lancaſter, at Pontefract, to which circumſtance his premature death has been attributed; for having, ſhortly after the Earl of Lancaſter's ſentence (of ſeveral of whoſe

* See in the Cotton Library a Manuſcript, intitled, "Jacobi Nicholai de Dacia Scholaris Pembrocke Coll. Poema in honorem Audomare de Valence."—Script. An. 1363.

manors

manors he had procured a grant), attended Queen Isabel into France, 1323, 17th Edward II. he was killed in a tilting match, or as some say murthered *, on the 23d of June, in the same year, being the day of his marriage with his third wife, Mary de St. Paul; of whom Fuller says, that she was a *maid, wife, and widow*, all in a day. Upon her husband's death she devoted herself to acts of piety, in which her ample dower, consisting of no less than twenty-two manors, with other property, afforded ample room to indulge. Her cup is still preserved, and only brought out on very high days. It has this singular inscription:

> Saint Dionyse is my dear,
> Wherefore be merry and make good cheer.

BENEFACTORS.]—The subsequent Benefactors to this College were, King HENRY VI. who gave the Rectory and Manor of Soham, with many other estates, which occasioned its being called that King's adopted Daughter, as King's College was, his Natural Son. LAURENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England, Dr. SHORTON, Sir PHILIP BOOTH, GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, ANDREWS and LANGTON, Bishops of Winchester, the latter of whom pre-

* Dugdale, Baron. 677.—Leland Coll. Vol. I. 682.

sented

ſented a valuable piece of plate, with this inſcription:—

Qui alienaret, Anathema ſit.

WREN, Biſhop of Ely, who built the Chapel, endowed it with the Manor of Hardwick, in Cambridgeſhire, to keep it in repair.

DESCRIPTION.]—This College conſiſts of two Courts. The Hall, which divides them, is a handſome room, at the end of which is the Combination Room.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel was built from a deſign of the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Wren's, by his brother Matthew Wren, Biſhop of Ely, and is one of the moſt elegant and beſt proportioned in the Univerſity, being about fifty-four feet long, twenty-four broad, and upwards of thirty high.

LIBRARY.]—The Library takes up almoſt all the north ſide of the firſt court, is a handſome room, and well furniſhed with uſeful books.

DR. LONG'S ORRERY.]—The Rev. Dr. Long, late Maſter of this College, Dr. Lowndes's, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, conſtructed a ſphere (the largeſt of his time), which he gave to the College,

and

and erected a building in the back court to contain it, at his own expence, and left a ſum of money to keep it in repair. It is eighteen feet in diameter.

GARDEN.]—The Garden is large, well laid out, full of fruit, and has a good bowling-green. The north wall which is very long, and reflects the warm rays of the ſouth Sun, makes the walk, which runs parallel to it, one of the beſt in Winter; but it is private.

APPEARANCE.]—There is ſomething altogether very venerable and pleaſing in the appearance of this College, which made Queen Elizabeth, when ſhe paſſed through Cambridge, ſalute it with theſe words:—" *O domus antiqua et religioſa!*"

The number of Members is about 188, and ten Livings are in the Gift of the College.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

BISHOPS.]—WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, Biſhop of Rocheſter, 1389, 13th Richard II.

WILLIAM SINWOOD, Biſhop of St. David's, 1424, 20th Henry VI.

JOHN SANGTON, Biſhop of St. David's, 1447, 25th Henry VI.

LAW-

Lawrence Booth, Archbishop of York, 1476, 16th Edward IV. When Edward IV. annulled the acts of his predecessor, Henry VI. this Prelate had sufficient influence with that King, to get the donation made to this Hall confirmed.

Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, 1480, 20th Edward IV.

Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, 1493, 28th Henry VII.

William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, 1495, 11th Henry VII.

Roger Layburn, Bishop of Carlisle, 1503, 19th Henry VII.

Richard Fox, 1500, 16th Henry VII. successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. He was at the head of public affairs during the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign; and was so highly in the confidence of that capricious Monarch, as to be employed by him in his most important negociations abroad. But in the year 1515, he retired entirely from Court, disgusted with the overbearing insolence of Wolsey, whom he had contributed to raise to the giddy height of his ambition. Henry VIII. in his last illness, appointed him one of his executors.—Towards the latter part of his life he became entirely blind, and died on the 14th of September, 1528.

Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and a

 Martyr.

Martyr. After taking his Degrees and Orders at this College, he was sent by his uncle, for further improvement, to the Sorbonne, at Paris. On his return, in the year 1529, he was chosen under Treasurer of the University; and afterwards Chaplain, Orator, and *Magister Glomeriæ*. At this time he was much admired as a Preacher and Disputant. In 1536, Archbishop Cranmer presented him to the Living of Herne, in East Kent, where, we are told, he preached the doctrine of the Reformation. At what precise time he began to change his opinions, is not determined.

In the early part of his life he was a zealous Papist, and probably continued so, at least in appearance, till the death of his uncle. His being patronised by Cranmer, proves that he must, at that time, have favoured the Reformation; but though Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, calls him another Saul, yet his conversion was not quite so instantaneous; for he maintained the doctrine of Transubstantiation till the year 1545. A complete revolution in his opinions, however, must have been effected; for in his Disputation with the Roman Catholic Divines, on the subject of the Real Presence, he forced them to acknowledge that, according to their doctrine, Christ, in his Last Supper, *must have held himself in his hand*, and afterwards *eaten* himself. After several intermediate preferments, he was, in the year 1547, made Bishop of

of Rochester, and, in 1550, translated to London; in which year he was one of the Commissioners for examining Bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. A visit which he paid, on returning from Cambridge, in the year 1552, to the Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, to whom, prompted by his zeal for the Reformation, he is said to have expressed himself with too much freedom, has been asserted to have doomed him the victim of her revenge; but a Sermon, which he preached, to convince the people of Lady Jane Gray's title to the Crown, is much more likely to have sunk deep in the gloomy mind of the bigoted Mary. With Cranmer and Latimer he was burnt alive, at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1554.

Richard Cheney, Bishop of Bristol, 1562, 4th Elizabeth.

Edmund Grindall. This mild, learned, and pious Reformer of our Church, shared, with many others, the inconveniences of an exile in Germany, during the reign of Queen Mary, to avoid treatment, which one cannot reflect upon without horror and detestation. It is impossible, at the same time, not to blame those of folly and madness, who, by remaining, suffered themselves rather to be burnt alive than fly their country for a time, as their martyrdom was of no use to the cause, and they knew that Queen Mary's successor was a Protestant.— During his abode in Germany, he diligently col-

lected materials for a Martyrology; and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work.

Upon the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public Disputants against Popery. In 1576, 19th Elizabeth, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He had not sat long in the Archiepiscopal Chair, before he was suspended, for not suppressing the public theological exercises, called *Prophesyings* *, which his con-

* Lord Bacon asks, in his Enquiry touching the *Pacification of the Church*, "Whether it were not requisite to renew "that *good exercise* which was practised in this Church some "years, and afterwards put down against the advice and "opinion of one of the greatest and gravest Prelates ‡ of the "land, which was commonly called Prophesying, and was "this: The Ministers within a district did meet upon a "week-day, in some principal town, where there was some "grave ancient Minister, that was President, and an auditory admitted of Gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. "Then every Minister successively, beginning with the "youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture, "spending severally some quarter of an hour or better, and "in the whole some two hours; and so the exercise being "begun and concluded with prayer, and the President giving "a text for the next meeting, the assembly was dissolved; "and this was, as I take it, a fortnight's exercise, which, "in my opinion, was the best way to frame and train up "Preachers to handle the Word of God, as it ought to be "handled,

‡ Archbishop Grindall.

conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is reported that he first brought the Tamarisco into England. He died July 6, 1583, aged sixty-three.

JOHN YOUNG, Bishop of Rochester, 1577, 20th Elizabeth.

THOMAS DOVE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1600, 43d Elizabeth.

JOHN BRIDGES, Bishop of Oxford, 1603, 1st James I.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Ely and Winchester, 1609, 7th Jac. I.

These lines are prefixed to his "*Devotions.*"

> If ever any merited to be,
> The universal Bishop, this was he;
> Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
> Of learning, and distilled it in his brain:
> These pious drops * are of the purest kind,
> Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.

This Prelate was highly distinguished for his piety

" handled, that hath been practised. For we see orators
" have their declamations, lawyers have their moots, logi-
" gicians their sophisms, and every practice of science hath
" an exercise of erudition and initiation, before men come to
" the life; only preaching, which is the worthiest, and
" wherein it is most dangerous to do amiss, wanteth an in-
" troduction, and is ventured and rushed upon at the first.

* Alluding to his Devotions.

and learning, and may be ranked with the best preachers and completest scholars of his age. No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James the First, than sermons; and he consequently appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works, which abound with pedantic quotations and trivial witticisms. He was a man of polite manners and lively conversation; could quote the Greek and Latin authors with facility, and pun with King James.

Charles the First, a little before his death, particularly recommended this Prelate's Sermons to the perusal of his children.

Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable share in the Book of Chronology, published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. He died September 21, 1620, aged 71.

NICHOLAS FELTON, Bishop of Ely, 1618, 16th James I.

Archbishop HARSENET; Bishops, COOK, of Bristol; FIELD, of Hereford; WREN, of Ely; BROWNING, of Exeter; LANEY, of Ely; and HALL, of Bristol: ROBERT THORPE, Master, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III; and WILLIAM LINDWOOD, Bishop of St. David's, author of the Provinciale, were also of this College.

JOHN BRADFORD. At an early period of life, being

being a remarkable penman and accomptant, he became Secretary to Sir John Harrington; who was several times employed by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. as paymaster to the troops abroad. Bradford, at this time a gay and dissolute man, to support his extravagance, at different times appropriated the King's money to the supply of his own wants; but reflection on his guilt took such possession of his mind, that he determined to repay the money, which he actually did. Having quitted this employment, he next for some time studied the law in the Inner Temple; but, finding an inclination to preach the Gospel, he removed to Cambridge, where, by his uncommon assiduity, he was, in a shorter time than usual, admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, and made a Fellow of Pembroke Hall. Bishop Ridley was so charmed with his application and zeal, that he sent for, ordained, and appointed him his Chaplain. In 1553, he was made Chaplain to Edward VI. and became one of the most popular preachers in that reign.

The principles of Mary could not permit her to tolerate so dangerous a Reformer; and Bradford's persecutions commenced 'ere she was scarce seated on the throne. After being confined in the Tower and other prisons, he was at last brought to his trial, before the Court of Inquisition; in which it is enough to say, that Gardiner sat as Chief Judge. He defended his principles to the last, in contempt

of

of their power. They condemned him to the flames, and he was accordingly burnt alive in Smithfield, on the 1st of July, 1555, which he preferred to admitting the word *Transubstantiation*, because it was *absurd*; and yet the same man wrote a book in defence of *Predestination*. He was the author of several works.

Henry Isaacson, the Chronologer.

John Rogers. Of all the various Martyrs, and our history at this period furnishes us with too numerous and lamentable a catalogue, no one deserves a warmer tribute of admiration and regret than this excellent man, who was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and a most exemplary character in every relation of life. No one could have had more tender, yet strong attachments to the world, having a beloved wife and ten children. The approach of death did not disturb his usual serenity, and he was waked out of a sound sleep when the officers came to carry him to the stake—"*Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die* *."

In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew. He suffered martyrdom on the 4th of February, 1555.

Dr. Fulke, Master. He gained great reputation by his writings against Cardinal Alan, at

* Cato.

whose

whose instigation, it is well known, Philip II. first planned the invasion of this country with the Armada. He also wrote "The Confutation of Hoskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three Pillars of Popery," published in 1559. In 1589, he published the text of the English and Rhemish Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the mistranslations and errors of the latter. He was for a considerable time a warm advocate for the principles of the Nonconformists, as were several other celebrated Divines, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrines of the established Church.

EDMUND SPENCER, the Poet. An attempt to pourtray the *interesting* features alone, of the varied life of this illustrious man, would much exceed the bounds to which these sketches are necessarily confined. We can, indeed, with the generous feeling of Camden, exclaim—

> " Anglica, te vivo, vixit plausitque poesis,
> " Nunc moritura, timet, te moriente, mori!"

The celebrated author of "The Fairy Queen," may be fairly styled the Father the English Heroic Poetry, and of true Pastoral Poetry, in England. *Invention* may be justly conceded to him, and he excelled all his cotemporaries in harmonious versification. He, however, possesses one peculiar advantage;

advantage; the ſtanza and the old words, hardly underſtood by modern readers, give an air of venerable authority, which commands, though it has now failed to intereſt; and all the attempted imitations of him ſo entirely reſemble the original, that they loſe both his variety and ſimplicity. Like other juvenile Poets, Spencer had his Roſalind, who, after flattering his paſſion for a time, at length preferred a happier rival, who is ſatirized by the name of Menalcas, in his ſixth Eclogue. Roſalind's real name is not known. Though we may ſympathiſe in the diſappointment of the Poet, we muſt not forget that we are indebted to the lady for thoſe Poems, in which he bewails his misfortune with ſo much elegance and paſtoral ſimplicity.

The diſappointments and miſery of this great Poet, cannot be read without a pang of regret; and the ſcholar and man of taſte will execrate the name of Burleigh, whoſe ill-judged parſimony prevented Queen Elizabeth giving him 100*l.* as if he thought the loweſt clerk in his office a more deſerving perſon. It was very hard, obſerves one of his biographers, that a genius who did honour to his country, ſhould get leſs by writing than a journeyman mechanic, employed in printing his works. The Fairy Queen was chiefly written during his reſidence at the Caſtle of Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, which had been the property of the famous Earl of Deſmond. He died in want of bread, 1599, and

was

was buried in Weftminfter Abbey, according to his requeft, near Chaucer *.

THOMAS STANLEY. This polite fcholar and accomplifhed gentleman, was equally eminent as a Poet and Hiftorian. His original poems are chiefly amorous. His tranflations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, and Secundus, and diftinguifhed for elegance. His verfion and commentary on feven tragedies of Æfchylus, form both a laborious and valuable work. Mr. Stanley's greateft and moft generally known production, however, is his "*Hiftory of Philofophy,*" which has very great merit. He died the 12th of April, 1678.

The late Prime Minifter, William Pitt, was educated at this College.

* In the Common Place-Book of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer—Manufcript in the Brit. Muf. is the following memorandum :—" Lord Carteret told me, that when he " was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a man, of the name of " Spencer, immediately defcended from our illuftrious Poet, " came to be examined before the Lord Chief-Juftice, as a " witnefs in a caufe, and that he was fo entirely ignorant of " the Englifh language, that they were forced to have an in-" terpreter for him."



CORPUS CHRISTI or BENET! COLLEGE



Corpus Christi, or Bene't College.

PERIOD AND FOUNDERS.

THIS College owes its origin in the year 1350, to a union between two Guilds, or Religious Societies, in the town of Cambridge, called *Corpus Christi* and *The Blessed Virgin Mary*; which, in order to obtain a licence from King Edward III. to convert their houses into a College, claimed and obtained the protection and munificent liberality of the celebrated HENRY OF MONMOUTH, first Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England, and Lord of Bragerat and Beaufort, who has thus been generally considered as the Founder of the College. The Duke, whose princely expenditure was the theme and admiration of every tongue, was descended from a younger son of Henry III.; and, in the course of his indefatigable life, highly distinguished himself as a soldier and a statesman. He accompanied Edward III. to whom he was a kind of guardian, in all his expeditions, and acquitted himself with the highest repu-

tation in ſeveral treaties and embaſſies. His retinue was by far the moſt ſplendid of any nobleman of his period, never having leſs than 800 men at arms, and 2000 archers. His daily expenditure is calculated at 100*l.* a day, an immenſe ſum at that time; and he ſpent 17,000*l.* ſterling in the French wars, beſides his pay. In the 25th of Edward III. he was advanced, by the King's ſpecial charter, and by the general conſent of all the Prelates and Peers then ſitting in Parliament at Weſtminſter, to the dignity of Duke of Lancaſter, with which he was inveſted by the cincture of the ſword, for his prudent conduct and renowned exploits in the wars; in one of which, being about to retire with his army into winter-quarters from the ſeverity of the weather, the King of France ſent a meſſage, to ſay he would give him battle, to which the Duke had before invited the King in vain; when the Duke immediately returned this ſcornful anſwer:—"That he would "cauſe a lantern to be carried behind him, that "the King of France might know which route he "meant to purſue." He challenged the Duke of Brunſwick, who had offended him, to a perſonal combat, in the preſence of the King and whole Court of France, who, when every thing was prepared, was ſo terrified by his appearance and dauntleſs air, that he refuſed to fight him, and threw himſelf at the diſpoſal of the French King, who, with great difficulty, effected a reconciliation; and preſented

sented our hero, as an especial mark of his favour, with one of the thorns from the crown of our Saviour, which precious relic he deposited in the church of St. Mary's, at Leicester, of which he was the Founder. A list of his hair-breadth escapes and daring exploits, may be found in Dugdale's Baronage. He built and resided at the Palace of the Savoy, in London, and died of the plague, at Leicester, in the year 1360, where he is buried.

Other particular Benefactors to this College were Sir JOHN CAMBRIDGE, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, son of Edward I. ELEANOR BOTFLAR, her sister; Archbishop PARKER, who gave the living of St. Mary Abchurch, London, a handsome set of gilt plate, with many printed books, among which is one, intitled, *Rhetorica Nova*, impressa Cant. 1478, shewing the antiquity of printing in Cambridge; a most valuable collection of MSS. in Church History and Divinity, well known to the learned world, and of which Dr. Stanley, when Master, published a very accurate catalogue; and the Rev. Mr. Nasmith a still more correct one. Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, who was a Student of this College; Archbishop STERNE; Dr. JOHN SPENCER, author of De Legibus Hebræorum; and Archbishops TENNISON and HERRING, with many others.

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists principally of one square Court, the Master's Lodge, and the Hall, forming the south-side; and the apartments of the Fellows and Students, and the Combination Room, the west, north, and east.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel is a neat apartment, well fitted up; it has an elegant altar-piece, of carved wainscot, supported by two large pillars; in the middle a pannel of crimson velvet, in a gilt frame, the gift of Sir Jacob Astley. Over the door of the Anti-Chapel, which was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, is an inscription in letters of gold.

LIBRARY.]—The Library (which is celebrated for its MSS.), is over the Chapel; and the books are kept with such care *, that even a Fellow of the College

* The University of Cambridge have, of late years, become unusually strict, in enforcing the laws relative to the use of books in the public Library. The restrictions upon the use of the Library of this College, may remind us of the waggery of a Clergyman at the Reformation; who preaching against the Romish Church for denying the people the free use of the Scriptures, exclaimed, "See here (opening the book) "a divine book, able to make you wise unto salvation; "but," continued he (clasping the book fast and holding it up in his hand), "you are allowed only to admire it; you "must not read it."—The only principle upon which this strictness can be vindicated, is the ridiculous one upon which Bentley,

College is not admitted to enter it, without having a Fellow or Scholar of the College with him during his ſtay there, according to the will of the Donor.

HALL.]—The Hall is a large room, having two beautiful bow windows, finely ornamented with painted glaſs, which was taken from the Chapel, being the arms of many of the Maſters and Benefactors.

ARMS.]—At the Reformation, the Arms of this College were altered by Dr. Parker, then Maſter, and afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The new ones ſubſtituted were a pelican feeding its young, and three lilies argent; upon which a Poet wrote—

> Signat avis *Chriſtum*, qui ſanguine paſcit alumnos,
> Lilia, *virgo* parens intemerata refert.

LODGE.]—The Maſter's Lodge is not very ſpacious, yet has many good apartments; eſpecially the long gallery, which contains many excellent Portraits of Biſhops and eminent Men, formerly Members of the College.

Bentley, when King's Librarian, refuſed the uſe of a manuſcript to Mr. Boyle, "A manuſcript is of no further ſervice "when you have ſqueezed out the juice."

Kynne, President of this College in 1379, purchased a large Bible at Northampton, while the Parliament was held there, which he presented to the College, to be read in the Hall at dinner-time. This seems to have been the origin of *Bible Clerk.*

This College being very ancient, it is intended to rebuild it (1000*l.* having been left by Archbishop Herring for that purpose; and a much larger legacy by Dr. Mathias Mawson, Master of the College, and Dean of Ely), on an elegant plan.

Among their plate, is a most curious antique horn, figured and described by the late ingenious Rev. Michael Tyson, B.D. F.S.A. then Fellow of this College.

Bishops and eminent Men.

Thomas Gotherick, or Goodrick, Bishop of Ely, 1534, 25th Henry VIII.

Matthew Parker, second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. This Prelate was entered of this College, 1521, and in 1527, was ordained, created Master of Arts, and chosen Fellow. He was Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and, after her death, to Henry himself. In 1544, he was made Master of this College by the command of the King; to which, on the dissolution of the College of Stoke Clare, in Suffolk (of which he had

been

been fome years Dean), he prefented all the moft valuable books, belonging to that Library, he could poffibly fecure. In 1547, after a courtfhip of feven years, he married the daughter of Robert Harleftone, a Norfolk gentleman, a woman of fuch engaging manners, that Bifhop Ridley was fo pleafed with her behaviour, that he once afked her, whether fhe had a fifter like herfelf? In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the Deanery of Lincoln; but hardly had Mary been feated on the throne, when he was deprived of every thing he held in the Church, and obliged to live in obfcurity; frequently changing the place of his abode, to avoid the fate of the other Reformers. Dr. Parker was fo little affected with this reverfe of fortune, that he feems even to have rejoiced in his fituation, of which he gives this account:—

"Poftea privatus, vixi nec pudefactus nec dejec-
"tus; ut dulciffimum otium literarium, ad quod
"Dei bona providentia me revocavit, multo ma-
"jores et folidiores voluptates mihi peperit, quam
"negotiofum illud et periculofum vivendi genus
"unquam placuit."

Queen Elizabeth's acceffion to the throne in 1558, at once raifed Dr. Parker from indigence and obfcurity, to the See of Canterbury; an honour which he neither folicited nor defired. In this high ftation he acted with fpirit and propriety. He made large collections of MSS. and printed books, which had

had belonged to Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, before the Reformation. They relate chiefly to the Hiſtory of England, and were given by him to the Library of this College. He loved and patronized the Arts, and employed a Painter and two Engravers in his Palace at Lambeth, which he beautified at a vaſt expence. He publiſhed the Biſhop's Bible, and alſo the beſt of our old Engliſh Hiſtorians; Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris, Aſſer's Life of King Alfred, and Thomas Walſingham. Fuller claſſes his benefits to this College, when he was Maſter, under three very expreſſive heads—*given*, *ſaved*, and *recovered*. This worthy Prelate died in the year 1575, aged 72, and was buried in his own Chapel at Lambeth. He was pious without affectation, though ſtrict in requiring conformity to the national religion; cheerful and contented in the midſt of adverſity; moderate in the height of power, and beneficent beyond example. The ſtory of his being conſecrated at the Nag's Head, is abundantly refuted.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Biſhop of London, 1594, 37th Elizabeth; brother of the famous traveller, Giles Fletcher, who was Embaſſador to the Court of Muſcovy, and father to the well-known Poet of that name, who wrote in conjunction with Beaumont.

JOHN BOYLE, Biſhop of Cork, 1618

RICHARD BOYLE, Archbiſhop of Tuam, 1638.

JOHN

JOHN JEGON, Bishop of Norwich, 1602, 45th Elizabeth.

RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of York, 1664, 16th Car. II. After taking orders, Mr. Sterne was appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Laud; and was particularly active in conveying away the College plate for the service of the King, which so highly offended Cromwell, that he caused him to be seized and conveyed to London, where he was sent on board a ship laying at Wapping, put under the hatches, and treated with the greatest inhumanity. He, however, obtained permission to attend and perform the last offices for his friend on the scaffold. After living in great obscurity until the Restoration, he was made Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to York. This Prelate was a man of great worth and eminent abilities. He compiled a System of Logic, and wrote a Commentary upon the 103d Psalm. He read the Bible with so much attention, that he enumerated no fewer than 3600 rrors in the translation. *The Whole Duty of Man* has been generally * attributed to him; but it is now pretty well ascertained not to be his †.

By

* Granger, Biog. Dict.

† This is, however, pretty decisively refuted by a paper among Dr. Birch's Manuscripts, in the British Museum, which, as it removes all further doubts, I have transcribed.

" Obs-

By his will, he left 1850*l.* to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and died on the 18th of June, 1683, aged eighty-seven.

THOMAS TENNISON, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1694, 6th William III.

This learned Prelate was born at Cottenham, Cambridgshire, in the year 1636. In his youth,

" *October* 13, 1698.

" Mr. Thomas Caulton, Vicar of Worksop, in Notting-
" hamshire, in the presence of William Thornton, Esq. and
" his Lady, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Caulton,
" and John Hewit, Rector of Harthill, declared the words
" following:

" *November* 5, 1689.

" At Shire Oaks, Mrs. Eye took me up into her cham-
" ber after dinner, and told me that her daughter Moyser,
" of Beverly, was dead. Among other things concerning
" the private affairs of the family, she told me who was the
" Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*;" at the same time
" pulling out of a private drawer a Manuscript tied toge-
" ther, and stitched in octavo, which, she declared, was the
" original copy written by *Lady Packington*, her mother,
" who disowned ever having written the other books imputed
" to be by the same author, excepting *The Decay of Chris-
" tian Piety*. She added, too, that it had been perused in
" Manuscript by Dr. Covel, Master of Trinity College,
" Cambridge; Dr. Stamford, Prebendary of York; and
" Mr. Banks, Rector of the Great Church, at Hull."

Mr. Caulton declared this upon his death-bed, two days before his decease.

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while the fanatical principles of Government afforded few hopes of ſucceſs to a man of liberal principles and rational mind, he applied himſelf very aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of Phyſic, which afterwards proved of eminent ſervice to the community; for during the plague in 1665, at which time he had taken orders, and was Miniſter of St. Andrews, Cambridge, he attended the ſick with unremitting anxiety and ſingular ſucceſs. In 1680, he was preſented to the living of St. Martin's in the Fields, where he built and endowed a Free School and Library, which he furniſhed with the moſt uſeful books. In 1689, he was preſented by King William to the Archdeaconry of London; and, in 1691, was made Biſhop of Lincoln; from whence he was tranſlated, on the death of Archbiſhop Tillotſon, in 1694, to Canterbury. This Prelate was eminently diſtinguiſhed during the reigns of Charles and James, for his ſtrenuous exertions, both by his writings and conduct, againſt the progreſs of Popery and Infidelity. To a determined line of conduct, he united great candour and moderation; and after filling the Metropolitan Chair for twenty years with undiminiſhed reputation and reſpect, he died in the year 1715, univerſally lamented.

Samuel Bradford, Biſhop of Rocheſter, 1723, 9th Geo. I.

Thomas Green, Biſhop of Ely, 1723, 10th Geo. I.

EDWARD TENNISON, Bishop of Offory, in Ireland.

ELIAS SYDAL, Bishop of Gloucester, 1731, 5th Geo. II.

MATHIAS MAWSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1740, 13th Geo. II. Translated to Ely, 1754, 27th Geo. II.

THOMAS HERRING, Archbishop of York and Canterbury.

This distinguished ornament of the Church, was born in the year 1693; and after being a Tutor and Fellow seven years at this College, entered into Priest's Orders in 1719. Besides being Chaplain to Bishop Fleetwood, and Preacher to the learned Society of Lincoln's-Inn, he held several other Livings, at different times, until the year 1737, when he was elevated to the See of Bangor; and, in 1743, to the Archbishopric of York. On the death of Dr. Potter, he was translated to Canterbury. In the year 1753, he was unfortunately seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and after languishing for four years, he died on the 13th of March, 1757. This learned Prelate possessed every virtue in public and private life: his mind was filled with unaffected piety and benevolence, and the examples of his charity were numerous and well directed. He was an excellent Preacher, and a true friend to religious and civil liberty. He expended no less a sum than

6000*l*.

6000*l.* in adorning the Palaces of Lambeth and Croydon. A volume of Sermons has been published since his death.

WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, Bishop of Chichester, 1754, 27th Geo. II.

JOHN GREEN, Bishop of Lincoln, 1762, 2d Geo. III.

The Visitors of this College are the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, with two senior Doctors of Divinity in the University.



TRINITY HALL



Pub Apr 1 1812 by E. Harding 98 Pall Mall

Trinity Hall.

THE feite of this College was anciently an Hoftel for Students, without any endowment, but who lived entirely at their own expence. It was enlarged at different periods, by Richard Ling, Chancellor of the Univerfity, Thomas Walfingham, and others. In the reign of Edward III. Richard Craudene, Prior of Ely, purchafed it for the reception of his Monks, who reforted to Cambridge to profecute their ftudies; but foon afterwards fold it to WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bifhop of Norwich, who, in the 26th of Edward III. 1351, having obtained a licence from the King, founded this Hall, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in 1347. He appointed a Mafter, two Fellows, and three Scholars, to be Students in the Civil and Canon Law, and one Fellow, to ftudy Divinity, and to be Chaplain to the Society.

This learned Prelate, as Fuller fays, lived to be *Epifcopus in Patriâ*, having been born at Norwich. He was of a ftout fpirit, and eminently fkilled in the Civil and Canon Law. Edward III. fent him

on an embaſſy to Pope Innocent VI. from whom he obtained a grant of ſome Rectories in the County of Norfolk, for the maintenance of his College. He died at Avignon, in 1354, where he was alſo buried.

SITUATION.]—This College is ſituated on the banks of the river, between Trinity College and Clare Hall, and is one of the neateſt in Cambridge, having been faced with ſtone both within and without.

DESCRIPTION.]—The Chapel is ſmall but very neat. The altar-piece contains the Preſentation in the Temple. The Hall is a very handſome room, with gallery for muſic at the north end; and is ornamented with the Portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, a conſiderable Benefactor.

The Library is neatly fitted up, containing, amongſt a fine collection of choice and valuable books, an entire Study of Civil and Common Law.

The Garden affords a very pleaſing proſpect, the terrace lying on the banks of the river.

This College will be greatly enlarged by the addition of two wings, extending from the preſent buildings to the river, ſo as to leave the view open into the country—Dr. John Andrews, late Fellow of this College, Maſter of the Faculties, and Chancellor of London, having, in 1747, bequeathed a legacy

legacy of 20,000*l.* for that purpose, payable on the death of two sisters.

The pious Founder seems to have thought that he had provided sufficient food for the Scholars of his College, in the ample and well-selected Library he bequeathed them; for their allowance of commons was so very small, that about sixty years after the foundation, they were obliged to petition for an increase; and obtained a dispensation to add 2*d.* for the week days, and a groat for the Lord's Day, on the visitation of Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury: which occasioned Fuller quaintly to say, "True it is, that a body surfeited with food is "unfit for study; and scholars, like hawks, fly "best, when sharp and not full gorged;" and the monk's verse hath much truth in it—

Distentus venter non vult studere libenter.

Yet, perchance—

Laudavit pleno monachus jejunia ventre.

Among the Benefactors of this College, previous to the princely bequest of Dr. Andrews, are GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester; NIX, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. JOHN COWEL; Sir GEORGE NEWMAN; Dr. MONSE, who gave 80*l.* per annum for repairing the road towards London, by Hawkestone

 Mills;

Mills; and Dr. HENRY HARVEY, the twelfth Mafter, who, at a great expence, made a raifed caufeway on the fouth, and other fides of Cambridge, for the convenience of foot-paffengers in dirty weather; "fo that his bounty," as Fuller fays, "made "unto them Summer in the midft of Winter."

While this work was going on, a Noble Academic met Dr. Harvey one morning overfeeing his workmen, which he made a regular practice of doing; and thinking it a good opportunity for a reflection on the Doctor's fuppofed inclinations for Popery (which charge was, however, groundlefs)— "Doctor," faid he, "you think that this caufe-"way is the high-road to Heaven, don't you?"— "No," replied the Doctor, "not fo, Sir, for then "I fhould not have met you there."

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

ROBERT STRETTON, Mafter, Bifhop of Litchfield, 1360, 11th Car. II.

MARMADUKE LUMLY, Bifhop of Lincoln, 1449, 28th Henry VI.

STEPHEN GARDINER, Bifhop of Winchefter, 1531, 23d Henry VIII. This learned Prelate is reported to have been the illegitimate fon of Dr. Lionel Wydville, Bifhop of Salifbury, who was brother to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.; and

thus

thus was second-cousin to Henry VIII. Gardiner was his mother's name, who, before his birth, was married to one of his father's servants. At College, he applied principally to the study of the Civil and Canon Law; of both which he took the degree of Doctor, and was early distinguished for his knowledge in the learned languages. His first patron was the Duke of Norfolk; and he afterwards became Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, who introduced him to the King, as a man of business and a learned Civilian. He was sent, in conjunction with Dr. Edward Fox, Embassador to the Pope, on the important business of the divorce; in which they acquitted themselves highly to the King's satisfaction, having obtained a commission to empower Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio, to determine the affair in England.

On his return, he was made Secretary of State; and, it is well known, that he suggested the expedient, the divorce being yet undetermined, to take the opinion of the different Universities in Europe, concerning the legality of the marriage, regardless of the Pope; concluding, that if it should be found contrary to the law of God, it was no marriage at all. This is generally supposed to have been the cause of Wolsey's fall; though in this, as in many other instances, it is almost impossible to trace the conduct of the capricious Henry to its source.

Gardiner's next effort, in which, after much la-

bour

bour and artifice, he ſucceeded, was to obtain from the Univerſity of Cambridge a decree in favour of the divorce. This ſervice procured him a Mitre, being raiſed to the See of Wincheſter in 1531. His abſence from Court, during ſeveral periods of this reign, in embaſſies to the Pope and the German Diet, leads us to acquit him of being concerned in ſeveral of thoſe infamous tranſactions, which would diſgrace the annals of any country. He is, however, generally ſuppoſed to have been the author of moſt of the horrid cruelties exerciſed upon the unfortunate ſufferers for religion; and was undoubtedly concerned in drawing the ſtatute, called the Six Articles. In 1540, he was elected Chancellor of Cambridge.

Henry, towards the latter part of his life, began to entertain ſuſpicions concerning the religion of his laſt wife, Catherine Parre; and Burnet ſays, that they were improved by Gardiner, who formed the articles for the Queen's commitment to the Tower. The Queen, however, having convinced her Royal Huſband of the falſehood of the inſinuations, Gardiner was never more admitted to his preſence. This ſtory, it muſt be obſerved, reſts ſolely on the authority of Fox, for Bale is ſilent as to the matter.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. Gardiner, though not guilty of any real act of diſobedience, refuſed to promote the meaſures of Cranmer, in the grand work of the Reformation; conceiving them too preci-

precipitate, and, without the ſanction of Parlia-ment, illegal. This conduct occaſioned his being regarded as a ſecret enemy to the Reformation, and he was accordingly committed cloſe priſoner to the Fleet. It is ſomewhat unfortunate that the Reformers ſhould begin their work with this flagrant tyranny; it was, however, an act of policy; for by confining Gardiner during the whole ſeſſion, they prevented his oppoſition in the Houſe of Lords. He was at length diſcharged like a common malefactor by the King's general pardon, though he was never judicially charged with any offence. Suſpicion, however, again fell upon him; he was no ſooner returned to London, than orders were given that he ſhould juſtify himſelf in a Sermon, to be preached before the King and his Miniſtry. This he did ſo little to the ſatisfaction of the Reformers, that he was the very next day committed to the Tower. He was, at laſt, offered his liberty, on condition that he ſhould acknowledge his guilt, approve all that had been done, and promiſe future obedience. He offered to ſubſcribe to the two laſt articles, but refuſed the firſt, becauſe he was innocent; and knew that his confeſſion was intended to ſupply the want of evidence againſt him. He was, therefore, deprived of his Biſhopric, by a Court of Commiſſioners, in which Cranmer ſat as Preſident; who, in this ſcandalous affair, ſeems to have been a mere tool in the hands of Somerſet.

On Mary's arrival at the throne, a ſudden blaze of good fortune burſt upon him. After five years impriſonment, he was reſtored to his Biſhopric, re-elected Chancellor of Cambridge, and declared Chancellor of England, with all the power and influence of Prime Miniſter.

Gardiner was diſtinguiſhed for his inſinuating addreſs and profound policy; the maſter-piece of which certainly was the articles of marriage between Philip and Mary, which formed an effectual bar to the ambitious deſigns of Philip. There is no doubt but that Philip both wiſhed and intended to have been abſolute: for when the Queen was ſuppoſed to be pregnant, Philip applied to the Parliament to be appointed Regent during the minority; and offered to give ſecurity to ſurrender his truſt on the majority of the heir apparent. This offer occaſioned a violent debate among the Peers, and had nearly been carried, when Lord Paget ſtood up, and ſaid—"*Pray, who ſhall ſue the King's bond.*" This laconic ſpeech had the deſired effect, and the debate was concluded in the negative.

Gardiner enjoyed his return to power only two years, his death happening in November, 1555, at the great age of ſeventy-two. The Romiſh writers deſcribe him as a pious humane Prelate; our Proteſtant Hiſtorians paint him, on the contrary, as the moſt cruel of mankind. Many horrid cruelties were certainly committed during his adminiſtration;

but

but it is equally certain that under ſuch a Queen, no Miniſter could have prevented religious perſecution.

He was much more flexible in Religion than Politics; the former being too much directed to his own intereſts; and he actually perſecuted thoſe tenets to which he had ſubſcribed, and in defence of which he had written. The worſt action of his life, perhaps, was his perſuading or permitting the nation, to return to the See of Rome; as all the cruelties of Mary's reign, were the inevitable conſequence of that fatal meaſure. He was author of ſeveral works:

1. *De Verâ Obedientiâ*, written in defence of the King's Supremacy.

2. *Palinodia dicti Libri*, being a retraction of the preceding.

3. *The Erudition of Chriſtian Men*, ſuppoſed to have been written jointly with Cranmer; and ſeveral others.

RICHARD SAMPSON, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1542, 34th Henry VIII.

THOMAS THIRLEBY, Fellow, Biſhop of Ely, 1554, 1ſt Mary.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Biſhop of Lincoln, 1608, 6 Jac. I.

ADAM OTLEY, Biſhop of St. David's, 1712, 12th Anne.

RICHARD

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Bishop of Lincoln, 1723, 9th George I.

SAMUEL HALIFAX, LL.D. and D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, 1781, 21st George III.

EMINENT MEN.]—Dr. COWEL, Master. This learned and eminent Civilian was born in 1554. In 1607, he compiled his Law Dictionary, which gave great offence to Sir Edward Coke and the common Lawyers—so much so, that they first accused him to James the First, as asserting that the King's Prerogative was in some cases limited; and, when they failed in that attempt, they complained of him to the House of Commons, as a betrayer of the rights of the people, by asserting that the King was not bound by the Laws; for which he was committed to custody, and his book publicly burnt.

He also published, notwithstanding this continued persecution, *Institutiones Juris Anglicani*, in the manner of Justinian's Institutes. He died in the year 1611.

Sir PETER WYCHE, Knight, Inventor of the Geographical Cards.

Sir ROBERT NAUNTON, Knight, Public Orator, and author of the well-known book, Fragmenta Regalia. Sir Robert was once confined close prisoner to his house, for giving some sharp answers to the subtle and treacherous Count Gondomare, the Spanish

Spanish Ambassador, when conversing together, and afterwards refusing to make any submission to his Excellency.

In 1624, he was made Master of the Court of Wards.

Sir JAMES MARRIOTT, Knight, the late Judge of the Court of Admiralty.



CAIUS COLLEGE



Pub. June 1.1801. by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

JOHN CAIUS M.D.

Caius College.

FOUNDERS.]—THE building of this College was begun by EDMUND DE GONVILLE, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, who, through the interest of Walter de Mamey, obtained a licence, or charter, of King Edward III. Anno 1348, to incorporate the same.

The scite of this College was originally on the spot now occupied with the Garden and Tennis-Court of Bene't; but Dr. Gonville, who died soon after its commencement, having left a large sum of money to Dr. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to finish and endow it, the Bishop, in consequence of an agreement with the Master and Fellows of Bene't, changed the situation to the neighbourhood of Trinity Hall, which he himself had founded; and after faithfully performing the duties of his trust, he gave it the name of Gonville Hall, and appointed a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars.

After a lapse of 200 years, this College was destined to have a second Founder in Dr. JOHN CAIUS; who had himself, when very young, been

admitted a Student of Gonville Hall; and, at the age of twenty-one, become known as the tranflator from Greek into Latin, of fome pieces of Divinity, and of Erafmus's Paraphrafe on Jude, into Englifh. From thefe juvenile labours, it feems probable that he firft intended to profecute the ftudy of Divinity. It, however, appears that he foon after travelled into Italy, and commenced the ftudy of Phyfic at Padua, under the celebrated Montanus. In that Univerfity he continued fome time, and read Greek Lectures with great applaufe. In 1543, after travelling through part of Italy, Germany, and France, he returned to England, and commenced Doctor of Phyfic at Cambridge. He practifed at Shrewfbury, and afterwards at Norwich; but removing to London in 1547, he was admitted Fellow of the College of Phyficians, of which he was feveral years Prefident.

In 1557, being then Phyfician to Queen Mary, and a great favourite, he obtained a licence to advance Gonville Hall, where he had been educated, into a College, which he endowed with very confiderable eftates, in Hertfordfhire, Dorfetfhire, and Cambridgefhire; the advowfon of the Parfonages of Rungton and Burnhamfthorp, in Norfolk, and doubled the number of Fellows. He alfo added an entire new Court, and built three gates at the expence of 1834*l*. From this time the College affumed Dr. Caius's name, and he continued Mafter

of

of it till within a ſhort time of his death. He was Phyſician to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

Towards the latter part of his life, he retired to Cambridge, where, having reſigned his Maſterſhip to Dr. Legge, he ſpent the remainder of his life as a fellow commoner. He died in July, 1573, and was buried in the College Chapel; where a monument was erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

FUI CAIUS
VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS
Obiit Ætatis ſuæ
An. Dni. 1573. LXIII.

Dr. Caius was a learned, active, benevolent man. In 1557, he erected a monument, in St. Paul's, to the memory of the famous Linacre. In 1563, he obtained a grant for the College of Phyſicians, to take the bodies of two malefactors annually for diſſection; and he was the inventor of the inſignia, which diſtinguiſh the Preſident from the reſt of the Fellows. He was author of many works, ſome of which are yet unpubliſhed.

An anecdote is told of Dr. Caius, to ſhew the extreme vanity and mortification to which authorſhip expoſes ſome people. Dr. Caius had written a a book, De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ. Dr. Kay,

of Oxford, had previously published a book, to prove the higher antiquity of the latter University; and left a new edition of it to be published after his death. In this intended new edition, were some remarks, which Dr. Caius thought would bear hard on his arguments; and he died a year after the death of his opponent, as it was supposed, literally *mortified*. Although this circumstance is related by the Oxford antiquary, Mr. Hearne, who edited the two treatises in one work, it is scarcely creditable, and deserves little attention.

Description, &c.]—The Chapel is not large, but admired for its beauty; is elegantly fitted up with seats and wainscotting of Norway oak, neatly carved; at the east end is the altar, containing the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, after Carlo Maratti.

The Hall is thirty-nine feet long, and twenty-one broad; and the Commemoration Room, which is an exceeding good one, opens into the Library, which is well furnished with valuable books and MSS. particularly in History, Heraldry, and Pedigrees.

The principal Court of this College has been partly rebuilt, and the rest cased with stone, and sashed in an elegant manner.

Among the principal Benefactors to this College, are Lady Mary Pakenham, the Lady Ann Scroop, the Lady Elizabeth Cleere, Dr. Balie, Richard Wilson,

Wilſon, Archbiſhop Parker, Dr. Buſby, Dr. Harvey, Sir William Paſton, Dr. Legge, Dr. Branthwaite, Dr. Goſtling, Dr. Wells, and Dr. Pierſe.

BISHOPS.

JOHN COLTON, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

JOHN RICKINGALE, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1426, 4th Henry VI.

WILLIAM LINWOOD, Biſhop of St. David's, 1442, 20th Henry VI.

NICHOLAS SHAXTON, Biſhop of Sarum, 1535, 26th Henry VIII.

WILLIAM REPPS, Biſhop of Norwich, 1536, 28th Henry VIII.

JOHN SKIPPE, Biſhop of Hereford, 1539, 31ſt Henry VIII.

WILLIAM LUCY, Biſhop of St. David's, 1660, 12th Car. II.

JEREMY TAYLOR, Biſhop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, 1660, 25th Car. II.

It is impoſſible to draw a more juſt or more forcible picture of this *Homer of Divines*, than in the words of a learned Biographer, who ſays:

" This excellent man had too much learning and unaffected piety, to be [illegible] orthodox at the period in which he lived [illegible] was deprived of his Bene-

Benefice, and retired into Wales, where he kept a ſchool. During this retirement, he wrote many of his moſt valuable works.

"Biſhop Taylor was certainly one of the greateſt Divines that flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century, and alſo one of the completeſt characters of his age. His perſon was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his converſation ſprightly and engaging, and his voice was uncommonly harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almoſt univerſal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was exemplary. His practical, controverſial, and caſuiſtical writings, are in their ſeveral kinds excellent, and anſwer all the purpoſes of a Chriſtian. His Sermons now appear to leſs advantage, though they muſt be allowed to have been extremely good at the time they were written. His works have been frequently printed, and thoſe on Holy Living, Holy Dying, and his Golden Grove, have paſſed through many editions."

FRANCIS MARSH, Biſhop of Limerick, 1667, afterwards Archbiſhop of Dublin.

Dr. HARTSTRONG, Biſhop of Offory, in Ireland, 1693.

FRANCIS WHITE, Biſhop of Ely, 1713, 13th Anne.

Dr. THOMAS G[illegible], Biſhop of Norwich, 1738,

1738, 12th George II.; tranſlated to Ely, 1748, 22d George II.

Dr. CHARLES MOSS, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, 1774, 14th George III.

Dr. JOHN WARREN, Biſhop of St. David's, 1779, 19th George III.; afterwards tranſlated to Bangor.

The notorious TITUS OATES received the rudiments of his education at this College, being admitted a poor ſcholar, 29th of June, 1667, at the age of eighteen.

Among Mr. Baker's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, is the following memorandum concerning him:—

"Titus Oates, a liar from the beginning. He
"ſtole from and cheated his taylor of a gown,
"which he denied with horrid imprecations; and
"afterwards at a communion, being admoniſhed
"and adviſed by his tutor, confeſſed the fact. This
"and more I had from Sir John E. and leave it in
"teſtimony of truth."

And again:—

"Dr. T. W. his tutor, does not charge him with
"much immorality, but ſays he was a great dunce;
"that he run into debt, and being ſent away for
"want of money, never took a degree at Cam-
"bridge, ſo that he muſt have gone out Doctor
"*per ſaltum* at Salamanca.

Dr. PHINEAS FLETCHER, ſon of Giles Fletcher, the

the Ambaſſador to the Court of Muſcovy, and author of a very ſcarce book, giving an account of his Embaſſy, which is partly tranſcribed in Hakluyt. Phineas was the author of a book, intitled, *De Literatis Antiquæ Britanniæ*, &c. Cantab. 1633, 12mo. alſo *Piſcatory Eclogues*, *Purple Iſland*, &c.

Dr. BRADY. This able Phyſician and induſtrious Hiſtorian, was born in Norfolk, and took his degree of M. D. in 1660. He was the ſame year elected Maſter of this College, and in 1670 appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. He was ſometime afterwards choſen Regius Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Cambridge, in which ſituation he continued until his death in 1700. He was the author of a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is inſerted in that Phyſician's works; but is beſt known by his Hiſtory of England, in which, however, he exalts the Royal Prerogative beyond the juſt bounds of the Conſtitution, and ventures to repreſent Parliaments as of modern inſtitution.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, was admitted of this College in May, 1593, at the age of ſixteen, and completed his education here. He was ſucceſſively Phyſician to James I. and Charles I.

This great Phyſician, who will ever be memorable for his diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, a diſcovery which ſerves to explain the whole animal economy, and which Sir Thomas Browne, who

well

well knew its importance, preferred to the discovery of the New World, had the happiness, in his life-time, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced, and to see it universally established. Length of time has confirmed it, and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. Dr. Harvey was both an excellent physician and a good man; his modesty, candor, and piety, were equal to his knowledge: the farther he penetrated into the wonders of Nature, the more he was inclined to venerate the Author of it. His principal work, intitled, *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*, was printed at Franckfort, in 1627. Dr. Harvey died June 3, 1657, at the age of eighty.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM. This spirited Founder of Commerce, and of the Royal Exchange, was agent for Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the Crown, and extending our foreign trade, but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribbands, &c. Sir Thomas died on the 21st of November, 1579.

Sir JAMES BURROUGHS, Knight, the late Master, and an ingenious Architect: he drew the plan of the Senate House and other public buildings.

Lord

Lord THURLOW, Lord High Chancellor of England, 1778, 18th George III.

Dr. John White, Dr. Francis White, Dr. Watts, Dr. Legge, Dr. Wendy, Dr. Butts, Dr. Walker, Dr. Goftlin, Dr. Gliffon, Dr. Prujean, Dr. Parker, Dr. Sheringham, Dr. Sayer, Dr. Eftey, Dr. Wright, and many more, efpecially Phyficians.—Fuller reckons up twenty-feven in his time, feveral of them Phyficians to the Royal Family.

The prefent Society confifts of a Mafter, twenty-fix Fellowfhips, feventy-one Scholarfhips, and four Exhibitioners. Number of Fellows, Scholars, and Students, ufually about ninety—Vifitors, Provoft of King's College, Mafter of Bene't, and the fenior Doctor of Phyfic.

King's College.

FOUNDERS.]—KING'S College, which may on many accounts be confidered the moft magnificent in Europe, was founded by King HENRY VI. This Prince, who was proclaimed while yet in his cradle, King of England, and in the eighth year of his age crowned and acknowledged King of France at Paris, although inferior to his illuftrious father in the glory of military enterprizes, yet, from an innocence and purity of manners, juftly claims fome fhare of our efteem and admiration. Mild and equable in his temper, juft and upright in his conduct, moft liberal in the encouragement of learning, zealous in the advancement of religion, he was qualified, while alive, to gain the affections of his people; and is intitled, after death, to a character, honourable to his memory. The only reproach to which his actions have expofed him, is an irrefolute and fearful difpofition; a defect over which benevolence will caft a veil, and impute it to an excefs of humanity, rather than to a want of magnanimity.

An imperfection of fuch a nature, muft be rather the object of concern than of cenfure.

The miferies of civil war prevented Henry from completing the magnificent defigns he had formed for the building of this College and the Chapel. He, however, in 1443, beftowed upon it a moft ample endowment for a Provoft, feventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Conducts, fixteen Choriflers, and a Mafter for them; fix Singing Clerks, fixteen Servants to the College, befides twelve Servitors to the fenior Fellows, and fix poor Scholars, amounting in all to 131.

The dangers which continually threatened Henry's government and life, did not make him unmindful of the tafk he had undertaken; for in his will he defcribes, with the moft minute particularity, the dimenfions of the College and Chapel he intended to build, and according to which the latter was afterwards finifhed.

The unfinifhed ftate of the College at Henry's death, we may juftly lament; for according to Stow, "If it had proceeded according to that Prince's full "intent and meaning, the like College could fcarce "have been found again in any Chriftian land."

And Fuller fays: "Yea, that mean quadrant," (almoft all the College extant at his day), "was at "firft defigned only for the Cloifters."

Henry (of whom hiftorians have obferved, that he was *twice* crowned, *twice* depofed, and *twice* buried,)

buried;) after a series of public misfortunes and confinement, was murdered in the Tower, in 1471, by the hands of Gloucester himself.

Edward IV. was naturally no zealous promoter of the intentions of his predecessor, and he deprived the College of many large estates, to the value of 1000*l.* a year, all of which was given to the Oxonians, then about the Court. Nor did the building much advance during the turbulent reign of Richard III.; but HENRY VII. in whom the line of Lancaster was restored, began, towards the latter end of his reign, to complete the labours of the Founder, expending 2000*l.* and presenting the College with the sum of 5000*l.* for the purpose of finishing the Chapel. He also ordered, at his decease, that his executors should supply the College, from time to time, with different sums of money, sufficient for completing the building. This certainly strengthens the observation which one of our historians has made, that, "To allay the terrors under which he "laboured, he endeavoured, by distributing alms "and founding religious houses, to make atonement "for his crimes; and to purchase, by the sacrifice "of part of his ill-gotten treasures, a reconciliation "with his offended Maker."

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists of several large piles of building, detached from each other. The old Court is situate on the north side

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of the Chapel, between the Public Schools and Clare Hall; being about 120 feet long and ninety broad, built of ſtone to a great height, in which, however, there are but few commodious apartments. The new Court forms a quadrangle, by the Chapel on the north, the new building (which is very magnificent) on the weſt, and a brick building on the eaſt, in which are a ſchool and ſome other apartments, adjoining to which is a very large Lodge for the Provoſt; on the ſouth, another pile of buildings is deſigned, which is to contain the Hall and Provoſt's Lodge, with other apartments. This quadrangle is upwards of 300 feet long, and almoſt as many broad.

On the weſt ſide, and near the battlements of the old building, are fixed ſome groteſque heads, each having a leaden pipe in its mouth. A metaphor of the poet Menalius, has given occaſion to a mention of theſe in Fitzoſborne's elegant Letters. Speaking of unpardonable defects, both of taſte and judgment, in ſome writers, in the application of their metaphors, he ſays:

"The poet Manilius ſeems to have raiſed an
"image of the ſame injudicious kind, in that com-
"pliment which he pays to Homer in the following
"verſes:

"——— cujuſque ex ore profuſos
"Omnis Poſteritas latices in carmina duxit.

"I

"I could never read these lines without calling
"to mind those grotesque heads, which are fixed
"to the roof of the old building of King's College,
"in Cambridge; which the ingenious architect has
"represented as vomiting out the rain that falls
"through certain pipes, most judiciously stuck in
"their mouth for that purpose. Mr. Addison re-
"commends a method of trying the propriety of a
"metaphor, by drawing it out in visible represen-
"tation. Accordingly, I think this curious con-
"ceit of the builder might be employed to the ad-
"vantage of the youth in that University; and
"serve for as proper an illustration of the absurdity
"of the Poet's image, as that ancient picture which
"Ælian mentions, where Homer was figured with
"a stream running from his mouth, and a group of
"Poets lapping it up at a distance."

The CHAPEL of this College is justly esteemed, by connoisseurs, as the most perfect and magnificent monument of Gothic architecture in the world. How far it had advanced at the Founder's death, is uncertain: it is probable that it was raised pretty high at the east end, and carried on sloping towards the west, to the height of the white stone. Henry, the first Founder, had settled a great part of the revenues of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and also a stone-quarry in Yorkshire, for the completion of the whole work; but Edward IV. on his accession,

ſeized the whole revenue appropriated for the continuance of the building.

An entire ſtop was conſequently put to the works until Dr. Field, Warden of Wincheſter College, and Chaplain to Edward, was choſen Provoſt, in 1479, and appointed overſeer of the works, in which ſituation he remained till 1483.

Nothing from that time appears to have been done, until the appointment of Thomas Cliff as overſeer, by RICHARD III. who ſeems to have expended 700*l.* upon the works. The work thus ſeems to have been ſlowly advancing, until the reign of Henry VII. who finiſhed, or rather left a legacy for finiſhing, the outer walls and buttreſſes. In 1513, the executors of Henry appear to have paid to the Provoſt and Scholars 5000*l.* for the completion of the Chapel; upon which they immediately began to add a ſecond and inner roof of ſtone, in the form of a Gothic arch; which has not ſo much as the appearance of a pillar to uphold it, the towers and buttreſſes being its only ſupport. In the middle of this roof, and in the flatteſt part of it, are fixed perpendicularly at equal diſtances from one another, ſtones adorned with roſes and portcullises, every one of which is not leſs than a ton weight. The diſpoſition of theſe key-ſtones has embarraſſed the beſt architects: Mr. Walpole ſays, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren went once a year to ſurvey the roof, and ſaid, that "if any man would "ſhew

" ſhew him where to place the firſt ſtone, he would
" engage to build ſuch another."

Fuller is more liberal in his praiſes on this roof, than on any other part of the Chapel. His expreſſions are curious:

" The Chapel is one of the rareſt fabrics in
" Chriſtendom, wherein the ſtone-work, wood-
" work, and glaſs-work, contend which moſt de-
" ſerve admiration. Yet the firſt generally carries
" away the credit (as being a Stonehenge indeed),
" ſo geometrically contrived, that voluminous ſtones
" mutually ſupport themſelves in the arched roof,
" as if Art had made them to forget Nature, and
" weaned them from their fondneſs to deſcend to
" their center: and yet though there be ſo much of
" *Minerva*, there is nothing of *Arachne* in this
" building—I mean not a ſpider appearing, or cob-
" web to be ſeen on the beams (Iriſh wood or cedar)
" thereof. No wonder then if this Chapel, ſo rare
" a ſtructure, was the work of three ſucceeding
" Kings; Henry the Sixth, who founded it; the
" Seventh, who farthered; the Eighth, who finiſh-
" ed it."

The walls, on the inſide of the Ante-Chapel, are adorned with a variety of carved ſtone, of exquiſite workmanſhip, ſcarcely to be equalled; repreſenting the arms of the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, with many crowns, roſes, portcullíſes, and flower-de-luces. In the middle of one of theſe roſes (on the

weſt

west side towards the south), may be seen a small figure of the Virgin Mary.

About the middle of the Chapel, there is a partition of wood curiously carved, separating the Ante-Chapel from the choir, which was built in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was Queen to Henry VIII. On the front of it are many lover's-knots; and in a pannel nearest to the wall, on the right, are the arms of Anne Boleyn, impaled with those of her Royal Husband: and on one of the pannels, on the same side, is carved a most lively representation of the Almighty casting down the rebellious Angels from Heaven. This small piece of sculpture is universally admired.

On the left of the choir-door, and in the pannel nearest to it, the supporters of the arms of Henry VIII. are executed with inimitable skill. On the partition stands the organ, which, however, does not prevent a full view of the beautiful roof, from the great west-door to the east window, a view which must strike any mind with awe and admiration.

On the same partition are fixed nine colours, taken from the Island of Manilla, by Sir William Draper, who commanded the British Troops at the reduction of the Island, in 1762. Sir William, being a Fellow of this College, obtained his Majesty's permission to present the Society with these trophies of his victory.

Under-

Underneath the organ, through folding-doors finely carved (on which are feen the arms of James I. in whofe reign they were fet up), is the entrance to the choir, which is ftrikingly grand. The ftalls are in two rows, on each fide of the Chapel, in carved wood. The fides were wainfcotted in 1595, at the expence of Thomas Weaver, a Fellow of the College.

The back part of the upper ftalls, appointed for Graduate Fellows, is made up of thirty-four pannels; in fifteen of which, on each fide of the choir, are carved the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry V. to James I.; the arms of the two Univerfities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the two Colleges, King's and Eton. The fupporters of thefe arms advance out from the pannels in full proportion; and, indeed, the greateft part of the carved work is in alto-relievo. On the right and left of the entrance of the choir, are the feats of the Provoft and Vice-Provoft. At the back of the Provoft's ftall, St. George and the Dragon, with fome figures, the work of which is executed in a moft inimitable manner, are carved.

The lower row of ftalls contains nearly the fame number of feats with the upper immediately above it; and is appointed for the under-graduate Fellows, the Scholars, and the Singing Clerks. Under thefe lower ftalls are erected benches, on two of which fit the chorifters on each fide of the Chapel.

The

The pavement of the choir is of black and white marble, which, though its beauty is much effaced by the dampneſs of the ſoil underneath, ſtill preſerves a rich and coſtly appearance.

A new and grand altar-piece has been erected, under the direction of the late Mr. James Eſſex, F. S. A. which has received great ornament by the preſent of a very valuable painting from the preſent Earl of Carliſle, who was educated at this College. This painting was purchaſed by the Earl on his travels, as the work of Daniel de Volterra; but from the ſuperiority of the drawing, and ſtrong reſemblance to the ſtyle of Raphael, has been ſince thought to be the production of that great maſter, and even one of the beſt in his ſecond manner, and is in fine preſervation. The ſubject is the taking down of our Saviour from the Croſs.

The windows, which are of the Gothic form, are not to be equalled in Europe. The pieces repreſented, are the moſt ſtriking features of different parts of the hiſtory contained in the Old and New Teſtament, and are depicted in the moſt lively colours.

There are twenty-ſix large windows, which are all painted with colours inconceivably beautiful, excepting the great weſt window, which ſeems to have been left plain, in order to give light to the Chapel.

It has been often ſaid, that all the windows of

of the Chapel were taken down and hidden, through fear of Oliver Cromwell; lest, in obedience to the fanatic principles he professed, he should destroy them as relics of Popery; and that the west window, through the confusion this occasioned, was either lost or stolen. But no such accident ever happened, though visitors were undoubtedly sent down by the Long Parliament to Cambridge, whose business it was to remove every superstitious ornament about the University. In pursuance to their commission, they, indeed, ordered the organ then in use to be taken down, and sold the pipes; but offered not the sligheft injury to the windows, which were probably spared at the intercession of Dr. Whichcot, then Provost, who was promoted to that dignity by the Long Parliament. The image, however, of the Virgin Mary (over the south door within the choir), did not escape the hands of some furious enthusiast, who, in a fit of religious frenzy, effaced an object so offensive to his jaundiced sight.

Each window is separated, by what architects call munions, into five lights. These are divided about the middle into an upper and lower part, by a stone transom.

There is one of these five lights (in all the windows except the eastern), both in the upper and lower divisions, viz. the one in the middle, on which are described figures of Saints or Angels (two

in

in the upper parts and two in the lower) with labels affixed to each, explaining the paintings on the lights placed on either ſide of them.

There is a particular correſpondence between the paintings of the ſame window in the upper and lower diviſions. As, for example: In the upper diviſion, a piece of hiſtory, taken from the Old Teſtament, is painted on two lights, on the left ſide of a window. In the lower diviſion, on the ſame ſide, on two lights immediately underneath thoſe in the upper part, is painted ſome circumſtance ſelected from the New Teſtament, correſponding to that above it from the Old.

The lower diviſions of windows on the north ſide, contain a part of our Saviour's Hiſtory, including ſome ſhort time before his birth; the laſt of the paintings deſcribing the circumſtance of his being ſcourged before Pontius Pilate.

It is impoſſible to convey any idea of theſe hiſtorical paintings, which will not fall ſhort of their exceſſive beauty; for, in the greater part of them, the ſhape and attitude of particular figures, the fitneſs and expreſſion of their countenances, and the colouring and eaſy flow of the drapery, are all wonderfully natural, and far beyond the limits of deſcription.

The arms of Henry VIII. and the initial letter of his name, printed on the windows, has raiſed a conjecture, that they were glazed at his expence; but

it

it is more probable, that part of the legacy in the will of Henry VII. was devoted to that purpose. It, however, appears, from Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, that a Bishop of Norwich was an involuntary contributor to this noble purpose; for it is there said—

"That Robert Nix, Bishop of Norwich, hav-"ing incurred a præmunire for extending his juris-"diction over the Mayor of Thetford, was fined "for it; part of which fine was appropriated to "the purchase of the windows of painted glass in "King's College Chapel."

On the north and south sides of the Chapel, are eighteen small vestries, or chantries (nine on each side), which appear to have been devoted to the ceremony of saying mass for the souls of the deceased; and any superior of the Society who was inclined to have that service performed for his soul, endowed one of these vestries for the purpose.

It appears, from the Founder's will, that altars would have been erected in all the vestries, had not the laws of the Reformation, which followed some few years after the finishing of the Chapel, abolished all superstitious rites belonging to the ancient Religion.

The most ancient of these little vestries, are the first and second from the east, on the north side. The latter was the chantry of William Towne, who is buried in it, with a large grey marble slab over

his grave; on which is his figure in brafs, at full length, in his Doctor's robes, and ermine hood and bonnet, with a flit in his fcarlet gown, from whence his hands are extended, and from which hangs a fcroll, with this diftich:

Gloria, fama fcolis, laus, artes, cætera mundi
Vana nimis valeant: fpes mea fola Deus.

The words *orate pro animâ*, and *cujus animæ propitietur Deus*, are effaced; for the zeal of the Reformers of 1645, was much offended at any infcription which began and ended with words like thefe.

The next, in point of antiquity, is Dr. Argentine's, who was Provoft of the College in 1507; but the chantry of Dr. Haccomblen, who was Provoft when the windows were fet up, is the moft ornamented of all; which, as he was overfeer of the works, he had many opportunities for doing. There is a noble monument in this veftry, erected in honour of John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford (fon of the great Duke of Marlborough), who died in this College, 1702, at the age of nineteen.

The only remaining veftry which appears to have been employed as a chantry, is the third from the weft, on the fouth fide, endowed in the time of Queen Mary, by Dr. Braffie, when Popery, though well nigh extirpated in the preceding reign, had begun

begun once more to raiſe its head within this Iſland.

The ſouth veſtry from the eaſt, on the north ſide, contains an inſcription in ſuch exalted ſentiments, yet, at the ſame time, ſo very ſimple and modeſt, that it is impoſſible to paſs it by. It is an inſcription to the memory of Thomas Crouch, who bequeathed ſeveral hundred volumes to the College.

Aperiet Deus Tumulos, et educet
Nos de Sepulchris.
Qualis eram, Dies iſthæc cum
Venerit, ſcies.
Terræ creditus die 30mo. Auguſti,
Annoque a nato Domino 1679.

The Spectator, in the 7th Vol. No. 518, introduces an epitaph, which bears the neareſt reſemblance to the above. It is in theſe words:

" Hic jacet R. C. in expectatione diei ſupremi. Qualis
" erat, dies iſte indicabit."

And upon which the following juſt remark is made:

" The thought of it is ſerious, and, in my opi-
" nion, the fineſt that I ever met with upon this
" occaſion. It is uſual, after having told us the
" name of the perſon who lies interred, to launch

"out into his praiſes. This epitaph takes a quite "contrary turn, having been made by the perſon "himſelf ſometime before his death."

The remaining veſtries are now converted into a Library, in which are many curious and valuable printed and MS. books. Among others, is the Book of Pſalms, upon parchment four ſpans in length, and three in breadth, which is ſaid to have been taken from the Spaniards at the ſiege of Cadiz, in 1691.

The outſide dimenſions of the Chapel are:

Length from eaſt to weſt, 316 feet.

Breadth from north to ſouth, 84 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the battlements, 90 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the pinnacles, about 101 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of any one of the corner towers, 146½ feet.

The inſide dimenſions are:

Length from eaſt to weſt, 291 feet.

Breadth from north to ſouth, 45½ feet.

Height, 78 feet.

Benefactors.]—The liſt of Benefactors to this College is very numerous. Dr. William Smith, when Provoſt, gave books to the value of 100*l.* and a ſalt worth 40*l.*; a fine ſtanding cup, with pendent moving figures ſurrounding the mid-

dle:

dle: and both fides of the choir were wainfcotted at the expence of ROBINS, HENSHAW, and WEAVER, Fellows of the College.

PROVOSTS.

Fuller, fpeaking of the learned men who have had the honour of being Provofts of this College, fays: "The honour of Athens lyeth not in her "walls, but the worth of her citizens. Building "may give luftre, but learning gives life to a Col-"lege, wherein we can congratulate the happinefs "of this foundation. Indeed, no College can con-"tinue in a conftant level of learning, but will "have its alternate depreffions and elevations; but "in this we may obferve a good tenor of able men "in all faculties, as indeed a good artift is left-"handed to no profeffion."

The following lift may not be perfectly correct, but will, perhaps, be found the moft accurate of any yet given; being principally extracted from the MS. of the indefatigable Mr. Baker.

WILLIAM MILLINGTON, elected anno 1444, from Clare Hall; whither, after three years, he was remanded, for his factions endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkfhire.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, who continued fix years.

RICHARD WOODLARK, D. D. Founder of Catherine Hall.

WALTER FIELD, D.D. elected 1479, continued twenty years.

JOHN DOGGET, D.C.L. Chancellor of Sarum, elected 1499, and remained two years.

JOHN ARGENTINE, D. P. and D.—(He gave the College a bason and ewer of silver, yet in the custody of the Provost)—elected 1501, and remained six years.

RICHARD HUTTON, D.C.L. elected 1507, continued two years.

ROBERT HACCOMBLEN, D. D. elected 1509, and remained nineteen years. He was the author of Commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics.

EDWARD FOX, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, elected 1538, and continued ten years.

GEORGE DAY, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, elected 1528, and continued ten years.

Sir JOHN CHEEKE, of St. John's, in Cambridge, chosen by mandate, 1548, sat five years.

RICHARD ATKINSON, D. D. elected 1553, sat three years.

ROBERT BRASSEY, chosen 1556, and remained two years.

PHILIP BAKER, chosen 1558, sat fourteen years.

ROGER GOAD, a grave and reverend Divine, elected 1570, and remained Provost forty years. He gave

gave the Rectory of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, to the College.

FOG NEWTON, D. D. chosen 1610, sat two years.

WILLIAM SMITH, chosen 1612, sat two years.

SAMUEL COLLINS, chosen 1615, and sat thirty years.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, elected 1645, sat fifteen years.

JAMES FLEETWOOD, D. D. 1660, continued fifteen years.

Sir THOMAS PAGE, Knight, chosen 1675, and continued six years.

JOHN COPLESTONE, D. D. elected 1681, continued eight years.

CHARLES RODERICK, D. D. chosen 1689, sat twenty-two years.

JOHN ADAMS, D. D. chosen 1712, sat seven years.

ANDREW SNAPE, D. D. chosen 1719, sat twenty-two years.

WILLIAM GEORGE, first Canon of Windsor, then Dean of Lincoln, elected 1742.

JOHN SUMMER, D. D. and Canon of Windsor, elected 1756.

BISHOPS.

NICHOLAS CLOOSE, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of Litchfield, anno 1451. Henry VI. placed such confidence in this Prelate, that he made him overseer and manager of all his intended buildings for this College. He (most probably, though some say his father), was architect of the Chapel; a work sufficient to distinguish his name among the most shining characters of antiquity. All knowledge of arts and sciences, at that time, centered in the Clergy; and it was no uncommon thing for the highest dignitary to preside over the King's works. Thus William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was overseer of the works of Windsor Castle.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, Bishop of Lincoln, 1452.

THOMAS ROTHERHAM, Bishop of Rochester, then of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1467. He contributed 140*l.* to the building of the Chapel.

OLIVER KING, Bishop of Exeter, then of Bath and Wells, 1492.

JEFFERY BLITH, 1503, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.

NICHOLAS WEST. When a scholar of this College, he was so desperately turbulent, that discontented

contented with the loſs of the Proctorſhip, he endeavoured to fire the Provoſt's lodgings; and having ſtolen ſome ſilver ſpoons, departed the College. He afterwards became a new man, D. D. and Biſhop of Ely, 1515; and to expiate his former faults, gave many rich gifts and plate to the College, and built part of the Provoſt's Lodgings.

NICHOLAS HAWKINS, 1533, nominated Biſhop of Ely, but died before his conſecration. In time of famine, he ſold all his plate and goods to relieve the poor of Ely, and was contented to be ſerved himſelf in wooden diſhes and earthen pots.

THOMAS GOODRICH, 1534, Biſhop of Ely.

EDWARD FOX, Biſhop of Hereford. He was born at Dimſley, in Glouceſterſhire, and educated at Eton; from whence, in 1512, he removed to this College, of which, in 1528, he was elected Provoſt. Being recommended to Cardinal Wolſey as a politician, that enterprizing prelate took him into his ſervice, and ſent him with Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Embaſſador to the Pope, in order to obtain a bull for the divorce of Queen Catherine of Arragon. Having ſucceeded in obtaining a commiſſion from the Pope, to empower Cardinals Wolſey and Campeggio to determine the affair, the Embaſſadors returned to England with the laſt-mentioned Cardinal.

Fox was afterwards ſent Embaſſador to France and Germany, and, in 1530, was employed at

Cam-

Cambridge to obtain the consent of that University to the King's divorce. In the year 1531, he was installed Archdeacon of Leicester; in 1533, Archdeacon of Dorset, and, in 1535, promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford. Soon after his consecration, he was sent Embassador to the Protestant Princes in Germany, at that time assembled at Smalcald, whom he exhorted to unite with the Church of England, and to approve King Henry's divorce and second marriage, but in vain. He returned home in 1536, and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity about two years and a half, died in London, on the 8th of May, 1538. He was, according to his request, buried in the Church of St. Mary Montheur, in Thames-street, where the Bishops of Hereford had then a house. No monument was erected to his memory!

He shines in history principally as an able politician; nor were his political talents less useful to himself than to his sovereign, for though he was equally zealous for the Reformation with Cranmer, yet he had prudence enough to avoid persecution on that account. Bishop Goodwin calls him *vir egregiè doctus*; and Burnet tells us that he was reputed one of the best Divines in the kingdom.

ROBERT * ALDRICH, 1537, Bishop of Carlisle. Erasmus calls this learned Prelate, when young,

* Bale and Pits, by mistake, call him JOHN.

blandæ

blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem. The compliment was as just as it is elegant.

Dr. Aldrich was born in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1493, and educated at Eton; from whence, in 1507, he was elected a Scholar of this College, where he took his degrees of Arts, and was afterwards Proctor of the University. In 1525, he was appointed Master of Eton, soon afterwards Fellow of that College, and finally Provost. Mr. Aldrich, in 1529, went to Oxford, where being first incorporated Batchelor of Divinity, in the following year he proceeded Doctor in that faculty. In 1531, he was made Archdeacon of Colchester; in 1534, Canon of Windsor; and in the same year, Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1537, and died at Horncastle *, in Lincolnshire, in 1556. He held his bishopric, says Wood, to the time of his death; and "though there were many changes in the church "and state, he ran through them all, and so con-"sequently complied with all."

The mere circumstance of the Bishop's continuing unmolested in these successive reigns, may seem to authorize Wood's conclusion, viz. "That he complied with the mulish religion of Henry, the reformation of Edward, and the popery of Mary."—It

* Which was formerly the episcopal palace and residence of the Bishops of Carlisle.

is nevertheless possible, that his tranquillity might be owing chiefly to his moderation; perhaps he might think creeds and ceremonies of less authority and importance than some of his cotemporaries; and he might not be so proudly bigotted to any opinion, as to suffer death rather than admit the possibility of his being mistaken. He might think that all governments have a right to establish whatever religion they think fit, and that an individual is no more authorised to oppose that religion, than to fly in the face of any other law. These are arguments rather in favour of his discretion than his spirit.

Fuller observes, that, "Though he lived but in "the twilight of religion, he is justly to be placed "not on the dark, but light side of reformation; "for though his actions were but weak, yet his af-"fections were sincere."

Pits most erroneously makes Aldrich the author of *Horman's Antibossicon* (Lond. 1521). The *Epistola ad Hormannum* alone, in Latin verse, printed in that work, is the composition of Aldrich.

George Day, 1543, Bishop of Chichester.—He was one of the compilers of our Liturgy.

John Poinet, 1550, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Winchester.

Richard Cox, a learned Prelate, and principal pillar of the Reformation. He was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, of low parentage, in the year 1499. On leaving Eton, he obtained a Scholarship

larſhip in this College, of which he became a Fellow in 1519: he was thence invited to Oxford by Cardinal Wolſey, and was there made one of the junior Canons of Cardinal College. In 1525, he was incorporated Batchelor; and the following year took the degree of Maſter of Arts in the ſame Univerſity. In this ſituation, he became remarkable for his learning and poetical abilities; but his attachment to the opinions of Luther rendered him hateful to his ſuperiors, who ſtripped him of his preferment, and threw him into priſon on ſuſpicion of Hereſy. Being, however, ſoon releaſed, he was choſen Maſter of Eton School, which flouriſhed greatly under his care. In 1537, he commenced Doctor of Divinity; in 1540, was made Archdeacon of Ely, and, in the following year, Prebendary in that Cathedral, on its being new founded by King Henry VIII. In 1546, he was made Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

By the recommendation of Cranmer and Biſhop Goodrich, to whom he had been Chaplain, he not only obtained the above preferments, but was choſen preceptor to Prince Edward; on whoſe acceſſion to the throne he became a favourite at Court, was ſworn of the Privy Council, and made King's Almoner.

In 1547, he was elected Chancellor of Oxford, Canon of Windſor, and next year Dean of Weſtminſter. About this time, he was appointed one of

the Commiffioners to vifit the Univerfity of Oxford; in which office his zeal for reformation was fo exceffive, that he deftroyed a number of curious and valuable books, for no better reafon than becaufe they were written by Roman Catholics.

On the acceffion of Queen Mary, he was ftripped of all his preferments, and committed to the Marfhalfea. He was foon after releafed, and immediately left the kingdom.

Having refided fome time at Strafburg, with his intimate friend Peter Martyr, on the death of Queen Mary he returned to England, and with other Divines was appointed to revife the Liturgy. He often preached before the Queen; and, in 1559, was preferred to the See of Ely, which he continued to enjoy upwards of twenty-one years. He died on the 22d of July, 1581, aged eighty-one.

He was a man of very confiderable learning, a zealous and moft rigid bulwark of the Church of England, and an implacable enemy both to Papifts and Puritans.—Strype, in his Life of Archbifhop Parker, fays, that in a letter to that Prelate, Cox advifed him to proceed vigoroufly in reclaiming or *punifhing* the Puritans, and not to be difcouraged at the frown of thofe court favourites who protected them; affuring him that he might expect the bleffing of God on his *pious* labours, to free the Church from their dangerous attempts, and to eftablifh uniformity.

This

This zealous Reformer had not totally loſt ſight of the Popiſh text, *compel them to come in:* but a ſtronger proof of his implacability and ſelf importance, appears in his letter to the Lord-Treaſurer Burleigh; in which he warmly expoſtulates with the Council for interpoſing in behalf of the Puritans, or meddling in concerns of the Church, admoniſhing them to keep within their own ſphere.

This Prelate was certainly no great favourite with the Queen; the reaſon aſſigned by Strype for which, is his zealous oppoſition to her retaining the crucifix and wax candles on the altar of the Royal Chapel, alſo his ſtrenuous defence of the marriage of the Clergy, which her Majeſty always diſapproved. Nor was he more happy among her Courtiers; by ſome of whom, particularly Lord North, he was often perſecuted.

He was interred in the Cathedral of Ely, under a marble flag, with a Latin inſcription, which was defaced not long after his death, excepting the four following lines:

> Vita caduca vale, ſalveto vita perennis;
> Corpora terra tegit, ſpiritus alta petit.
> In terra Chriſti Gallus Chriſtum reſonabam;
> Da, Chriſte, in cœlis te ſine fine ſonem.

Gallus, in the third line, is a wretched pun upon his name *Cox*, ſimilar in ſound to *Cocks*.

 EDMUND

EDMUND GWEST, 1559, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Salisbury.

WILLIAM ALLEY, 1560, Bishop of Exeter. After receiving some part of his education at Eton, he removed to King's, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied some time at Oxford; afterwards he married, was presented to a living, and became a zealous Reformer. Upon Queen Mary's accession, he left his cure, and retired into the north of England; where he maintained his wife and himself by teaching a school and practising physic. Queen Elizabeth ascending the throne, he went to London, where he acquired great reputation by reading the Divinity Lecture at St. Paul's; and in July 1560, was consecrated Bishop of Exeter. He was created Doctor of Divinity in November, 1561. He died and was buried in the Cathedral of Exeter, in April, 1570.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, 1595, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester.

THOMAS RAM, Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland. He rebuilt the Episcopal Residence, over which he placed the following lines:

> This house *Ram* built for his succeeding Brothers;
> So *Sheep* bear wool, not for themselves but others.

RICHARD MOUNTAGUE, 1628, Bishop of Chichester, then of Norwich.

JOHN

JOHN LONG, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Conduct of the College, Biſhop of Landaff, 1627.

JOHN PEARSON, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1672.

JAMES FLEETWOOD, Biſhop of Worceſter, 1673.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Biſhop of Ely, 1714.

STEPHEN WESTON, Biſhop of Exeter, 1724.

FRANCIS HARE, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1727.

STATESMEN AND EMINENT MEN.

WILLIAM HATLIFFE, D. D. Secretary to King Edward IV.

JAMES DENTON, D. C. L. Chancellor to the Lady Mary Dowager of France, Dean of Litchfield, and Lord Preſident of Wales.

WILLIAM CONISBY, diſtinguiſhed for his profound knowledge in the Common Law, and afterwards became a Judge.

EDWARD HALL. This learned Lawyer and uſeful Hiſtorian, was born in the Pariſh of St. Mildred's, London, probably in the laſt year of the 15th century; and could deduce his deſcent from no leſs a perſon than Albert, King of the Romans, and Archduke of Auſtria.

 From

From Eton he was ſent, in 1514, to this College, where he continued till he became a junior Fellow; when he removed to Oxford, on account of the Lectures founded by Cardinal Wolſey, in the year 1518.

" Oxford then," ſays Wood, " became, as it " were, a common mart for all that could come " to hear and learn; and all perſons that pretended " to ingenuity or curioſity, eſteemed themſelves " not complete, unleſs they then retired to Oxford, " to be improved by theſe Lectures, eſpecially in " Greek Rhetoric and the Mathematics."

From thence he went to London, and became a Member of the Society of Gray's Inn.

Being called to the Bar, he was appointed one of the Common Serjeants of the City of London, and afterwards Under-Sheriff. In 1533, he became Summer Reader of Gray's Inn; and about the year 1540, Double Reader in Lent, and one of the Judges of the Sheriff's Court.

He had, ſays Ant. Wood, a great command of his tongue and pen; and Pitſius gives his character in theſe words:

" Vir in literis humanioribus benè eruditus et in " ſtudiis municipalium Angliæ legum diu multumque " utiliter verſatus. Eloquens etiam et diſertus. Qui- " bus nominibus magnam famam, gratiam, auctori- " tatem, ſibi conciliavit."

WALTER

Walter Haddon. This distinguished Civilian, Orator, and Poet, was born in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1516. From Eton he went to Cambridge, in 1533, being elected a Scholar * of King's College, in which he afterwards obtained a Fellowship.

The singular diligence with which he applied himself to his Latin studies, particularly the works of Cicero, soon gained him the reputation † of the best Latin writer of his time, nor were his oratorial faculties less conspicuous. In 1547, he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and from that time read Public Lectures in that Faculty, though he was not chosen Professor till the year 1550. He ‡ was also some time Professor of Rhetoric and Orator of the University, where he was extremely active in promoting the Reformation. In the same year, 1550, he served the office of Vice-Chancellor; and when Bishop Gardiner was deprived, succeeded him as Master of Trinity-Hall.

In 1552 §, in compliance with the request of King's Edward's Ministry, he was chosen President

* Baleus Cent. n. 87.

† Strype Ant. Vol. II. p. 422.

‡ Haddoni Lucubrat.

§ Fuller Hist. Camb. p. 127.

of

of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and took the degree of Doctor of Laws; but in the following year *, on the accession of Queen Mary, his Presidence induced him to retire, and he remained in obscurity during that dismal reign.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was ordered to attend her Majesty at Hatfield; and was soon after appointed Master of the Court of Requests. In 1566, he was sent with Lord Montacute and Nicholas Watton, to Bruges, to negotiate the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with the Netherlands. He died in January, 1572, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church, London.

He was a polite Scholar, a learned Civilian, an elegant Orator, a good Poet, and a pious Man.

He was author of several works. His *Reformatio legum Ecclesiasticarum*, was published in 1571, by John Fox. This Code of Ecclesiastical Law, ascribed chiefly to Cranmer, was translated into Latin by Dr. Haddon, with the assistance of Sir John Cheke. They were also said to have been concerned in the compiling of it.

His *Lucubrationes* were published in 1567, and consist of ten Latin Orations, fifteen Letters, and several Poems on Religious Subjects.—His Reply

* Wood.

to

to Offorius was finifhed and publifhed by John Fox, after his death.—His firft Anfwer is printed in the Lucubrations.

There are alfo feveral Latin Epiftles among the Harleian Manufcripts.

RALPH COLFIELD, Clerk of the Council in Wales to King Edward VI.

THOMAS TUSSER, was born at Riven Hall, in the County of Effex, of an ancient family, and educated firft at Wallingford, and afterwards in St. Paul's School; where, it is faid, he applied himfelf principally to the ftudy of Mufic, under a celebrated Mafter, whofe name was Redford. From St. Paul's he removed to Eton; and here it was that he became the Pupil of the famous UDALL *, whofe extreme feverity induced poor Tuffer to lament the hardfhip of his boyifh days in the following Elegy:

> From Paul's I went, to Eton fent,
> To learn ftraightways the Latin phrafe,
> Where *fifty-three ftripes* given to me,
> At once I had:
> For fault but fmall, or none at all,
> It came to pafs thus beat I was,

* It is faid that UDALL was the firft man that James the Firft enquired for when he came to England; and hearing of his deceafe, exclaimed, "By my fal, the greateft fcholar in "Europe's dead."

See,

See, UDALL, see, the mercy of thee,
To me, poor lad!

Although this degrading practice may yet, in some degree, remain a stigma on the sense and feeling of our Public Schools, we must at least acknowledge, that the University * now affords an instance of superior refinement and civilization.

* It has been often asserted that MILTON suffered flagellation at Cambridge. There is certainly an obscure hint that he knew what it was, in these verses of his:

> Nec duri libet usque minas perferre magistri,
> *Caeteraque* ingenio, non subeunda, meo.

The late learned Mr. Thomas Warton asserts, that in those days of *simplicity* and *subordination*, of *roughness* and *rigor*, this sort of punishment was much more common; and consequently by no means so disgraceful for a young man at the University, as it would be thought at present.

Dr. Johnson also, alluding to Milton, tenderly says:

"I am ashamed to relate what I *fear* is true, that Milton "was the last Student, in either University, that suffered the "public indignity of corporal punishment."

The officer that bore the *fasces*, and performed *this fundamental* part of discipline, is said to have been Dr. Thomas Bainbrigge, Master of Christ's.

A curious proof of the prevalence of this practice in the early periods of the University, may be found in Sir John Fenn's Collection of Letters of the Paston Family, in the time of Henry VI.

From

From Eton, Tuſſer was elected a Scholar of King's, and, in 1543, was introduced at the Court of King Henry the Eighth, by his Patron, Sir William Paget; who, from being one of the Serjeants at Mace, of the city of London, roſe to the dignity of Baron Paget, and Knight of the Garter.

Tuſſer reſided about ten years at Court, where, one would have ſuppoſed from the conſequence of his Patron, he might have obtained ſome employment, but being at laſt quite ſick of the vices and contentions of the great, he retired into the country and commenced farmer. He lived firſt at Ratwode, then at Ipſwich, afterwards at Fairſtade, and then at Norwich. From thence he returned to London; but being ſoon obliged to leave the metropolis on account of the plague, he retired to Cambridge. It is, however, evident, that he returned to London; for he died there in 1580, and was buried * in the Church of St. Mildred, in the Poultry.

From Fuller's account, he appears to have been as poor as any Poet of his time. He thus humorouſly ſpeaks of him:

" This ſtone of Siſyphus could gather no moſs.
" He was ſucceſſively a Muſician, Schoolmaſter,
" Servingman, Huſbandman, Grazier, Poet; more
" ſkilful in all than thriving in any vocation. He
" traded at large in oxen, ſheep, dairies, grain of

* Stow, p. 274.

" all

"all kinds, to no profit. Whether he bought or
"sold, he lost; and, when a renter, impoverished
"himself, and never enriched his landlord. He
"spread his bread with all sorts of butter, yet none
"would stick thereon. I match him with Thomas
"Churchyard, they being marked alike in their
"poetical parts, living in the same time, and sta-
"tured alike in their estates."

He was author of

1. *A hundred Points of good Husbandrie*, London, 1557, 4to.

2. *Five hundred Points of good Husbandrie*, as well for the champion, or open country, as for the woodland. London. 1590. Inscribed to Lord Paget.

3. *The Points of Huswiferie.*

4. *The Author's Life.*—All written in verse.

Giles Fletcher, Embassador to the Court of Muscovy. He was born in Kent, and educated at Eton; from whence, according to Fuller, he was removed to King's College. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1581; at which time Wood tells us, in his Fasti, that he was distinguished for his poetical talents. It is probable that he was introduced to the Queen by the influence of his brother, then Dean of Peterborough, and afterwards Bishop of London, though this circumstance is not mentioned by his historians.

He was first employed as a Commissioner in Scotland,

land, Germany, and the Low Countries. In 1588, he was ſent Ambaſſador to Theodore Juanowitz, Emperor of Ruſſia, with whom he concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce, in favour of the Engliſh Ruſſia Company. On his return home, he was made Secretary of the City of London, and one of the Maſters of the Court of Requeſts; and, in 1597, Treaſurer of St. Paul's. He died in the Pariſh of St. Catherine Coleman, Fenchurch-ſtreet, where he was probably buried.

He was the author of a book, intitled, *Of the Ruſſe Commonwealth, or Manner of Government, by the Ruſſe Emperor; with the Manners and Faſhions of the People of that Country.* This ſcarce and curious book was, for certain political reaſons, immediately ſuppreſſed; but it was reprinted in 1643, 12mo. It was alſo inſerted, though ſomewhat abbreviated, in Hakluyt's Voyages.

Phineas Fletcher, the author of the Piſcatory Eclogues, Purple Iſland, &c. was his ſon.

Thomas Ridley, Doctor of Laws, Maſter of the Treaſury, Knight, and Vicar-General.

John Osburne, Remembrancer to the Treaſurer. He was remarkable for never taking fees of any Clergyman.

Joseph Jesop, Private Secretary to Secretary Walſingham.

Sir Albert Morton, principal Secretary to King James.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM was a Fellow Commoner of this House. He presented the College with a book, which Fuller, who probably had never seen it, calls a Bible. It is a most curious Concordance to the Vulgate. The leaves are made of thin smooth vellum, finely illuminated. He also presented the Book of Psalms in parchment, four spans in length, and three in breadth; which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz.

THOMAS STACEY, and WILLIAM SUTTON, his scholar, both famous Astrologers. They were Students in the old Hostles, of which this College was afterwards composed.

Dr. RICHARD CROKE. This celebrated Grecian was admitted a Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards studied the Greek language at Oxford, under the famous Grocyn. Having acquired sufficient knowledge to stimulate his inclination for further improvement, he went over to Paris, and continued abroad twelve years; supported chiefly by the munificence of his Patron, Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Leipsic, he was elected Greek Professor; and Bishop Tanner, Pits, and Bale, tell us, that he was the first person who taught Greek in that University. Indeed Erasmus, in one of his letters to Thomas Linacre, says: *Regnat Crocus in Academiâ Lipsicensi publicitùs Græcas docens literas.* He also resided

resided some time at Lovain, in the same capacity.

In what year he returned to England I know not; but it is said that he was invited home, was in great favour with the King, and distinguished by the most learned of the Nobility. In 1522, he was elected Greek Professor and Orator at Cambridge. In 1524, he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity; about which period he was Tutor to the Duke of Richmond, King Henry's natural son. He was afterwards sent by his Majesty to consult the Universities of Italy concerning his divorce; and, on his return, in consequence of a pressing invitation, in 1532, went down to Oxford, and was there made one of the twelve Canons of King's College, then newly founded. Upon that College being converted into a Cathedral, in 1545, he retired to Exeter College, with a small pension, in lieu of his Canonry, where he resided many years a Sojourner.

From his Will, it appears that he possessed the Living of Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire; and that he died in London in the year 1588.

He was unquestionably one of the best Grecians of his time; much esteemed by Sir Thomas More, and most other learned men, excepting Leland, with whom he had frequent acrimonious disputes. He was author of several works.

His letters from Italy to King Henry VIII. con-

 cerning

cerning the divorce, mentioned by Burnet, are extremely curious.

Dr. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, well known for his great proficiency in the Mathematics.

Dr. OSMUND LAKE.

Dr. GEORGE DAY, one of the compilers of the Liturgy.

Dr. NICHOLAS CARRE, celebrated for his profound knowledge in Divinity.

THOMAS HATCHER, the Antiquarian.

Dr. HERDE.

Dr. GUEST.

Dr. WARD, a Tranflator of the Bible.

B. CLERKE, well known for his writings againſt N. Saunders, the Jeſuit.

RICHARD MULCASTER. This learned Philologiſt performed the taſk of life amid the Schools of Science, and penetrated the intricacies of knowledge, only to facilitate the entrance of others.

His anceſtors were people of opulence in Cumberland, ſo far back as the time of William Rufus; in whoſe reign it appears, from a pedigree among the uncatalogued MSS. of Dr. Rawlinſon, their chief care was to defend the border counties from the incurſions of the Scots.

Dr. Mulcaſter was born at Carliſle; and being educated on the foundation at Eton, he gained his election to King's in 1548. He afterwards removed to Oxford, from what reaſon does not appear; nor

do

do we find that he made any distinguished figure by his proficiency in the learned languages, either at Eton or Cambridge. He, however, soon became eminent at Oxford, for his skill in Eastern Literature; for in 1561, for his extraordinary accomplishments in Philology, he was appointed the first Master of Merchant Taylors' School, then just founded.

Of his method of teaching, Fuller quaintly observes:

"In a morning he would exactly and plainly "construe and parce the lesson to his scholars; "which done, he slept his hour (custom made him "critical to proportion it) in his desk in the school; "but woe be to the scholar that slept the while. "Awaking he heard them accurately; and *Atropos* "might be persuaded to pity as soon as he to par-"don, where he found just fault. The prayers of "cockering mothers prevailed with him, as much "as the requests of indulgent fathers, rather in-"creasing than mitigating his severity on their of-"fending children."

Immediately after, however, Fuller adds:

"That his sharpness was better endured, because "impartial; and many excellent scholars were bred "under him."

In this school Mulcaster spent near twenty-six years of his life in harmless drudgery; and though he seems to have keenly felt the neglect into which his honest and useful employment had fallen, he does not

 entirely

tirely agree with Melanchthon in "The miferies of Schoolmafters *." He however complains, in one of his "Pofitions, that the teacher's life wreftles with unthankefullneffe; and the very acquaintance dying when the childe departs, though with confeffede defertes and manifefte profit."

Among other excellent fcholars, who reaped the benefit of Mulcafter's tuition, was the learned Bifhop Andrews; who always retained a very high efteem for his old mafter, and, in every company, placed him on his right hand at table. He alfo many times fupplied his teacher's wants, had his portrait hung over his ftudy-door, and, in his will, bequeathed a handfome legacy to his fon.

In 1581, Mulcafter publifhed his "*Pofitions*;" and, in the following year, his "*Elementarie*;" a book which, Mr. Warton fays, contains many judicious criticifms, and obfervations on the Englifh language. In 1594, he was collated to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Sarum; and, in 1596, he refigned the Mafterfhip of Merchant Taylors.

The Company preffed him to remain; but Fuller fays that he anfwered, "*Fidelis fervus, perpetuus afinus*." He, however, did leave them; and was chofen upper Mafter of St. Paul's School, where he continued twelve years; and then retired to the

* Uttered in a Latin Oration, made by the famous Clearke Philip Melanchthon. Licenfed, Oct. 1596. Ames.

rich

rich Rectory of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, to which he had been instituted at the presentation of the Queen.

The loss of an affectionate wife, with whom he had lived fifty-six years in uninterrupted felicity, was probably the cause of his retiring from St. Paul's; and in two years he followed her to the grave; closing a life spent in the pursuit and diffusion of knowledge, on the 15th of April, 1611.

Mulcaster's temper was warm, but not hasty; and though Fuller accuses him of treating his scholars too harshly, we must make some allowance, when we recollect that he was educated under the same master with Ascham, the stern Udall, whose severity, perhaps, he imbibed.

Like Ascham, he was fond of Archery; and was member of a Society of Archers existing in 1581, who termed themselves *Prince Arthur's Knights.*

Of Mulcaster we may justly say, that he was a Priest in his own House, as well as in the Temple: he was a warm Protestant, but does not seem to have been engaged in any of the busy controversies of the Reformation. As a Scholar, he ranks high: his English productions boast an exuberance of expression, not often found in the writers of his own day; and his Latin were celebrated in their time. As to his skill in the Oriental Languages, we must, in some degree, trust to the voice of fame; for the

last

laſt of which, we know, that he was eſteemed by the celebrated Hugh Broughton:

Mulcaſter ſeems to have been early addicted to Dramatic Compoſition; for his name appears in two entries of Queen Elizabeth's payments for plays, from the Council Regiſters. In 1575, when Elizabeth was on one of her progreſſes at Kenilworth, he produced a copy of Latin verſes, which were ſpoken before her. They were printed in *Gaſcoyne's Princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth*.

His verſes to Queen Elizabeth, on her ſkill in Muſic, ſhould by no means be forgotten; they firſt appeared in a poem prefixed to a book, intitled, " Diſcantus, Cantiones, &c. Auct. Thoma Tallis et Gulielmo Birdo, Anglis," and are as follows:

> Regia Mäjèſtas, ætatis gloria noſtræ,
> Hanc in deliciis ſemper habere ſolet;
> Nec contenta graves aliorum audire labores,
> Ipſa etiam egregiè voce, manuque canit.

In 1581, he publiſhed his "*Poſitions*;" and in 1582, his "*Elementarie*;" which contain ſome peculiarities of ſpelling, and innumerable quaintneſſes of writing, joined to many judicious criticiſms on the Engliſh language. By the ſpelling, he appears frequently anxious to fix the pronunciation of his words; and in ſome parts ſeems deſirous that words

words ſhould be written as they were ſpoken. He has formed many words from analogy, not to be found in other writers; and many originals may be found, which our great Lexicographer has either not recorded in his Dictionary, or to which he has given a confined ſenſe.

THOMAS WYLSON, D.C.L. This able colleague of Sir Francis Walſingham, in his office of Secretary of State, was a Civilian, and a native of Lincolnſhire. The two ſecretaries were educated in the ſame Univerſity, and in the ſame College.

Upon leaving Cambridge, Dr. Wyſon was appointed tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon, ſucceſſively Dukes of Suffolk. He travelled abroad during the reign of Queen Mary; in the laſt year of which he was impriſoned at Rome, on account of two books which he had publiſhed in England, in his own language, upon the arts of Rhetoric and Logic; but luckily eſcaped by a fire breaking out in the priſon, the people having forced the door open, and ſet free the priſoners *.

The acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, induced him to return to his own country; when he was appointed one of the Maſters of the Requeſts, and Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. Catherine, near the Tower of London.

* See his *Prologue to the Reader*, before his *Arte of Rhetorike*. London, 1567, 4to. 2nd Edit.

In 1576, his public life may be said more immediately to have commenced, being then appointed Embassador to the Low Countries. His numerous and intelligent letters from Antwerp, to Secretary Walsingham, on this occasion (all in the Harleian Library), shew with what indefatigable zeal, yet discreet caution, he managed the affairs of his Royal Mistress; the principal glory of whose reign, was the excellent choice she generally made of her servants. This must of course be understood with the exception of her two favourites, Leicester and Essex.

The character which Dr. Wylson acquired in this Embassy, induced Elizabeth to appoint him, in 1577, Secretary of State, in the room of Sir Thomas Smith, deceased; and in 1579, he was made Dean of Durham; which dignity, with the post of Secretary, he enjoyed till his death.

His public merits were, however, too great, to be kept to the dull routine of business at home. There was hardly a country in Europe, to which his various Embassies did not, at one time or other, carry him; and his correspondence will shew how completely he was master of every subject that employed his attention, and how well he could fathom the designs and secret motions of every Court he visited.

In Portugal, he one day represented the Queen of England as her Ambassador; and the next, in his Civilian's robes, pleaded successfully the cause of her

her Merchants before the High Tribunal, against the various oppressions and extortions to which they were exposed, through the rapacity of the Spaniards and the avarice of the Portuguese.

He was no less eminent for his writings in the Latin, as well as in his own language; and united to that shrewd comprehension, which made him easily master of any business, a perfect knowledge of all its forms and routine. He died in 1581.

Dr. THOMAS THOMAS, Author of the Dictionary, since called Rider's.

Dr. A. WOTTON, first Professor of Divinity in Gresham College.

SAMUEL HIERON, a noted Preacher.

Dr. SCLATER, a learned Divine and Commentator.

ELNATHAN PARR, an industrious Writer.

Dr. KELLET, author of *Miscellanea Sacra.*

WILLIAM WHITCOCK, author of *Chronicon.*

Dr. GOADE (son of Dr. Goade, Provost), one of the Divines sent to the Synod at Dort.

Sir THOMAS RIDLEY, wrote on the Eucharist, and Ecclesiastical Laws, and was esteemed an excellent general Scholar.

Dr. WILLIAM GOUGE, was educated at this College; where he was remarkable for never absenting himself from public prayers at the Chapel, for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the

the Aſſembly of Divines, and was choſen with ſeveral others, by a Committee of Parliament, to write Annotations on the Bible; which are called the Aſſembly's Annotations.

He was forty-five years, as Mr. Granger informs us, the laborious, exemplary, and much loved Miniſter, of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, in London; where none ever thought or ſpoke ill of him, but ſuch as were inclined to think or ſpeak ill of religion itſelf. He continued to diſcharge the duties of his ſituation with the ſame regularity, for which he was always remarkable, until his death in 1653, at the age of ſeventy-nine.

It appears, from a manuſcript note in a copy of Fuller's Worthies, once in the poſſeſſion of the late Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. that he refuſed the Provoſtſhip of King's, and that he had eight children all grown up.

Rev. William Oughtred, Rector of Aldbury, in Surry, and generally reputed the greateſt Mathematician of his age and country. The bent of his genius ſeems to have hurried him, with irreſiſtible force, to the ſtudy of Mathematics; though he does not, at the ſame time, appear to have been inattentive to the neceſſary acquirements in his own profeſſion.

He was the inventor of many uſeful inſtruments, and the author of many excellent tracts on Mathematical ſubjects. But the maſter-piece of all his abours.

labours, is his *Clavis Mathematica*, which was composed for the uſe of his Pupil, Lord William Howard, ſon of Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

Mr. Grange ſays, that this work is thought ſo perfect, as ſcarce to admit of improvement; and it is certainly no trifling teſtimony of its merit, that the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Iſaac Newton.

He was the firſt that gave a turn for mathematical ſtudies in the Univerſity of Cambridge; and his Clavis was introduced by Dr. Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it.

He ſometimes amuſed himſelf with Archery; but his very ſtudy ſeems to have had a good effect upon his health, as the Mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicuriſm. He was ſprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and, according to Mr. Collier, died in an ecſtacy of joy, upon hearing of the Reſtoration of Charles II. which happened in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

WILLIAM LISLE, a learned Antiquarian.

Dr. WOTTON, wrote in defence of the Common Prayer.

EDWARD WALLER, ſometimes ſtyled "the Engliſh Tibullus," excelled all his predeceſſors in harmonious verſification. His Love Verſes have all the elegance and tenderneſs of the Roman Poet; and in his famous Panegyric on Cromwell, which

has ever been esteemed a master-piece of its kind, he has exceeded himself almost as much as the Protector did other men.

His witty reply to Charles II. in regard to this Poem, is well known. The conquests of Charles were of a very different kind from those of Cromwell, and would have made a much worse figure in verse.

Waller's vein of Poetry, observes Mr. Granger, is never redundant, like that of Cowley; we frequently wish that he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as engaging as his poetical; and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only enjoyed all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. He died October 21, 1687.

Dr. L. Rooke, eminent for his knowledge in Mathematics and Astronomy.

Dr. Roger Lupton.

Dr. Hatclyffe, well known for his writings against Popery.

Dr. Benjamin Whichcot. This learned Preacher attained to the situation of Provost of this College, at the age of thirty-five; of which he was a prudent and vigilant Governor. He was universally beloved and respected, being a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper. His notions of Religion were like his charity, exalted and diffusive,

five, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He always encouraged young Preachers to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome; being much disgusted with that tasteless dry method of preaching, which prevailed in his time. He was himself, indeed, an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety.

Mr. Baxter numbers him with the best and ablest of the Conformists; and another author speaks of Whichcot, Chillingworth, and Cudworth, as men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning.

He died at the house of Dr. Cudworth, Master of Christ's College, in May, 1683, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

His Funeral Sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who, though his friend, is guilty of no exaggeration in his character.—The first volume of his Discourses was published, with a Preface, by Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics;" the three next by Dr. John Jeffery, Archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr. Samuel Clarke.

He was a very considerable Benefactor to the University of Cambridge.

William Bowles, author of several Poems.

Dr. Wittie, M.D. wrote on Mineral Waters.

Dr. THOMAS HYDE, Archdeacon of Gloucester. This great character is much less known than he deserves to be; because the studies to which he was principally devoted, are not very generally cultivated. The progress which he made in the Oriental Languages, must astonish those most conversant with them; notwithstanding he was aided by the powers of genius and inclination, which were materially strengthened by incessant industry.

Before he attained the age of eighteen, he was sent from Cambridge to London, by the celebrated Adam Wheelock, to assist Mr. Brian Walton, in the great work of the Polyglott Bible; and about that period, undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters; which Archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian.

After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. The very catalogue of his learned writings in the Athen. Oxon. and the Biographia, is itself a curiosity. But of all his works, his "Religio veterum Persarum," is the most celebrated, and must ever be esteemed a most valuable book.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, collected several of his pieces formerly printed, and republished them, with

some

ſome additional Diſſertations, and his Life prefixed, in two volumes, 4to.

Dr. Hyde was Archdeacon of Glouceſter, Canon of Chriſt Church, Head-Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Profeſſor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the Univerſity of Oxford. He was Interpreter and Secretary of the Oriental Languages, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this poſt, as he could converſe in the languages which he underſtood.

There never was an Engliſhman in his ſituation of life, who made ſo great a progreſs in the Chineſe. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greateſt Orientaliſts that any age or nation ever produced. Dr. Hyde's mind was generally ſo much engroſſed by his favourite ſtudies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common converſation. He died February 18, 1702.

Dr. JOHN PEARSON. This learned Divine, after being Maſter of two Colleges, Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity in Cambridge, and enjoying ſeveral other conſiderable preferments, though not too many for his merit, was, on the 9th of February, 1672, conſecrated Biſhop of Cheſter. He was not only eminently read in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Antiquity, and an exact Chronologiſt, but applied himſelf alſo to every kind of learning, which

could be thought essential to the proper knowledge and discharge of his clerical duties.

Though his works are not numerous, yet their excellence proves him to have been one of the completest Divines of his age. The chief are his "Exposition of the Creed," in English; and his "Vindication of St. Ignatius's Epistles," in Latin. The former has gone through thirteen editions, and is certainly one of the most finished pieces of Theology in our language. Mr. Granger forcibly says, It is itself *a body of Divinity*, but not *a body without a spirit.*

His style is just, his periods generally well turned, his method exact, and free from those errors frequently found in theological compositions. He died, after having entirely lost his memory, 16th of July, 1686.

JOHN TAYLOR, Translator of Valerius Maximus.

Dr. PRICE, Author of the Mystery and Method of the King's happy Restoration.

Dr. GHEST, a learned Writer against the Papists and Puritans.

Dr. FLEETWOOD, Author of the Relative Duties.

HENRY JONES, Author of an Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.

Dr. STANHOPE, Author of the Paraphrase, &c. on the Epistles and Gospels.

Dr.

Dr. LYTTLETON, well known as a Preacher and an excellent Poet.

Dr. HALL, Editor of Terence.

Dr. KING, Editor of Euripides.

Dr. ANDREW SNAPE, engaged in the controversy against the Bishop of Bangor.

Dr. WESTON, an eminent Preacher.

Dr. BATTIE, M. D. Editor of Isocrates.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE. This great Statesman and Author, was descended from a younger branch of a family of the same name, residing at Temple-Hall, in Leicestershire. His grandfather was Secretary to the Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and his father, Sir John Temple, was Master of the Rolls in Ireland. His great diplomatic abilities procured him constant employment, always highly to the benefit of his country; but most particularly so in the happy conclusion to which he brought the famous Triple Alliance, between England, Sweden, and Holland.

Experience, from that moment to the present, has clearly proved that this was the most prudent, the wisest, and the most efficient alliance, ever formed by this Country: but Sir William Temple's great labours were soon defeated by a set of men, under the name of the *Cabal*, who were as much a disgrace to the Country as Sir William was an honour. They even had the impudence to solicit him to return to Holland to break that League, which he had

had a little before concluded; but he of course rejected their request with indignation, and preferred retiring entirely from public life into the country, which, to a mind framed like his, had abundance of charms; where he had the honour of rearing, and, in some degree, bringing forward our great English Rabelais, DEAN SWIFT; and where he employed his leisure in writing his excellent "Observations on the United Provinces," and other elegant works, which were published entire after his death, by Dean Swift.

Mr. Granger says:

"Few authors have been more read, or more "justly admired, than Sir William Temple. He "displays his great knowledge of books and men, "in an elegant, easy, and negligent style, much "like the language of genteel conversation. His "vanity often prompts him to speak of himself; "but he and Montaigne are never more pleasing "than when they dwell on that difficult subject. "It is a happy circumstance for his readers, that so "polite and learned a writer was also a vain one; "they are great gainers by his foible. He is some-"times inaccurate; but his inaccuracies escape us "unseen, or are very little attended to. We can "easily forgive a little incorrectness of drawing, in "the paintings of a Correggio, where there is so "much beauty and grace to atone for it."

These encomiums are certainly subject to some deduc-

deduction. His vanity not only often leads him astray in matter of fact, but prevails upon him often to undervalue things of great moment, and pride himself upon concessions, which were either never made, or if made, of no importance. This is particularly illustrated by the glaring mistakes he appears to have made, in his History of one of the Dutch Treaties, respecting the rights of the English Flag. Sir William Temple certainly, on all occasions, stood very well with himself. He died in January, 1698, at the age of seventy.

ANTHONY COLLINS. This eminent, yet always anonymous, author, of the eighteenth century, was born on the 21st of June, 1676, and received the early part of his education at Eton, from whence he removed to King's. Upon leaving Cambridge, he entered a Student of the Temple; but Law not suiting his fancy, he soon abandoned it; and, in 1700, appears to have ventured, for the first time, on the slippery shore of literary fame, of which he was soon destined to enjoy an abundant share.

He was, at this time, in the most intimate and particular friendship with the great Mr. Locke, who always professed the highest regard and esteem for him; and he was also well acquainted with Mr. Le Clerc, and most other of the learned men of his time.

In 1715, he retired into Essex, and continued, for the remainder of his life, to discharge, in the most

moſt exemplary manner, the duties of Juſtice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant, and Treaſurer, in the laſt of which ſituations, his liberality and exertions ſaved nearly all the poorer tradeſmen in the County, who were grievouſly oppreſſed by a long courſe of miſmanagement, and conſequent arrears. Perhaps no author was ever the ſubject of ſo much unjuſt ſeverity and reproachful remark, as Mr. Collins. From the Guardian down to Mr. Whiſton, no expreſſion they could uſe ſeems to have been thought too harſh; and all this too againſt a man, who, it is indiſputably proved, declared upon his death-bed, what his life had given ample teſtimony of, "That as he had always endeavoured, to the "beſt of his abilities, to ſerve his God, his King, "and his Country, ſo he was perſuaded he was "going to that place which God had deſigned for "them that love him;" to which he added, that *the Catholic Religion is to love God and to love Man*; and adviſed ſuch as were about him to have a conſtant regard to theſe principles. But, after all, Mr. Collins was a Free-thinker.

His Library, which was a very large and curious one, was open to all men of letters; to whom he readily communicated all the lights and aſſiſtance in his power, and (it is ſaid) even furniſhed his antagoniſts with books to confute himſelf, and directed them how to give their arguments all the force of which they were capable. He alſo avoided all the inde-

indecencies of converſation, and always diſcouraged the leaſt tendency to obſcene diſcourſe. He died on the 13th of December, 1729.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, Knight of the Garter, and Prime Miniſter to King George the Firſt and Second.

CHARLES Lord Viſcount TOWNSHEND, Knight of the Garter, and Secretary of State to King George the Firſt.

CHARLES Lord CAMDEN, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

MARTYRS AND CONFESSORS.

JOHN FRYTH. This Martyr to the Proteſtant Religion in the reign of Henry VIII. was the ſon of an Innkeeper at Seven Oaks, in Kent, and educated in King's College, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts. Being made a Canon of Wolſey's College, at Oxford, he there became acquainted with one Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, with whom he converſed frequently on the abuſes in religion. Fryth ſoon became a convert to Lutheraniſm; and, with the raſhneſs too often attendant on the zeal of conviction, avowed his opinions; in conſequence of which he was apprehended, examined by the Commiſſary, and confined to his College. At length having obtained his liberty, in 1528, he went to Germany;

Germany; from whence, in about two years time, he returned to England, more than ever determined in his religious ſentiments. After wandering about from place to place, and finding few aſſociates, he was at laſt taken up at Reading as a vagrant, and ſet in the ſtocks, where he was near expiring for want of ſubſiſtence; but was at length relieved by the humanity of Leonard Cox, a Schoolmaſter, who finding him a man of letters, procured his enlargement and removed his neceſſities. The reſtleſs ſpirit of a Reformer, however, induced Fryth to ſet out for London, where, with more zeal than prudence, he began to make proſelytes; but being apprehended by the order of the Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More, he was ſent to the Tower. It is ſaid that during his confinement, he had ſeveral diſputes about the Sacrament with the Chancellor himſelf, and others of high rank, who finding him poſitive in his opinions, referred him to the Biſhops aſſembled in St. Paul's. Their interrogatories were chiefly concerning the Euchariſt and Purgatory; and his arguments were conformable to the doctrines of Luther, which no perſuaſions could prevail upon him to recant. He was, therefore, condemned to the flames, and burnt in Smithfield, on the 4th of July, 1533.

LAURENCE SANDERS. Being an exile on account of his religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. the acceſſion of Edward induced him to return; when he was accordingly preferred to the Rectory

of

of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, and ſoon after made Public Profeſſor of Divinity at St. Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal could not be confined by the Queen's prohibition; and his venturing to preach in oppoſition, brought him to the ſtake. It is remarkable, that all the Martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of the Real Preſence; which was made the teſt of what was called Hereſy.

ROBERT GLOVER, burnt at Coventry for his religion.

JOHN HULLIER, a Martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, on Jeſus Green, in Cambridge, for writing an Eſſay on the Common Prayer.

ROBERT COLUMBEL, Confeſſor. He left the College when a Fellow, not daring to ſtay, becauſe Mr. Stokis (the Beadle) had ſeen a Latin Teſtament in his hand. The brazen monument, near the ſouth door of the Ante-Chapel, was erected by him to his brother's memory, in 1559

THOMAS WHITEHEAD, Scholar, and afterwards Pantler of the College. When Luther's Books were ſought to be burnt, he kept them cloſe for better times. He was a Confeſſor.

THIS numerous yet very imperfect Liſt, of the Eminent Men who finiſhed their education in this College, will be beſt concluded in the words of Fuller, who ſays:

" Behold here the fruitfullneſſe of one vineyard;

" and

" and yet we have onely gathered the top grapes,
" ſuch as were ripeſt in parts and higheſt in prefer-
" ment!—How many grew on the under boughs,
" which were ſerviceable in Church and State?"

Queen's College.

QUEEN's College is situated on the river near the King's Mill; and consists of two Courts, besides a pile of building near the Gardens. The principal Court is ninety-six feet long, and eighty-four broad. The second Court is surrounded by a Cloister, about 330 feet in circumference.

The Chapel is about fifty-four feet long, and twenty-one broad, and is fitted up with remarkable neatness.

The Hall is a large room, and is ornamented with the portraits of the Lady Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edward IV. presented to the College by the Lord Grey, eldest son of the Earl of Stamford, of the learned Desiderius Erasmus, presented by the Honourable Booth Grey, second son of the same Earl; and of Sir Thomas Smith, given by the third son, the Honourable John Grey. The Lodge * is furnished

* This College has, within these few years, received a noble improvement, by a new and exceedingly grand front next the river.

with a great number of Portraits of Eminent Perſons.

This College was founded in 1448, by MARGARET, daughter of Renèe, Duke of Anjou, titular King of Sicily and Jeruſalem, and the intrepid wife of Henry VI. King of England; a woman of uncommon beauty, ſingular wit, and remarkable maſculine underſtanding, and to whom her huſband was more than once indebted for his throne, and even his life.

Sir John Wenlock laid the firſt ſtone of the Chapel, April 15, 1448, on which he cauſed this inſcription to be engraved:

" Erit Dominæ noſtræ Margarettæ Dominus in
" refugium, et Lapis iſte in ſignum."

" The Lord ſhall be a refuge to the Lady Mar-
" garet, and of which this ſtone ſhall be a wit-
" neſs."

This was a ſhort time before the ſecond war between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which Sir John Wenlock was killed; King Henry VI. and his Queen, the Foundreſs, defeated, and forced to fly to Scotland for refuge; and the King at length murdered.

Queen Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV. was ſo conſiderable a Benefactreſs, that ſhe is annually commemorated as a Co-Foundreſs of the College.

Andrew Ducket, a Friar, Rector of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, and Principal of Bernard Hotel, the

ſole

ſole procurer and advancer of this Foundation, was the firſt Maſter of this College, in which ſtation he continued forty years; and having the good fortune to be favoured by both the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, he obtained contributions from the Princes of both families; particularly from King Richard the Third, and Queen Elizabeth, and other noble Benefactors, which enabled him to finiſh the College.

King Richard's benefaction alone, if it had not been reſumed in the ſucceeding reign, by Henry the Seventh, had been an ample proviſion for this Society; for it conſiſted of all the eſtate of John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, which was forfeited by his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. but reſtored to the Earl of Oxford on Henry's mounting the throne.

Other Benefactors were Thomas Barry, a Citizen of London, who gave the ground on which the College was built; John Mark, Lady Jane Burrough, John Collinſon, John Green, John Alfey, and Lady Wiat, who founded each a Fellowſhip; John Drewell, Canon of St. Paul's, London, founded two Fellowſhips; John Darby founded one Fellowſhip; and Lady Margery Roſs founded the five ſenior Divines Fellowſhips. George, Duke of Clarence, Cicely, Ducheſs of York, Richard III. and Lady Anne, his wife, Edward, Earl of Saliſbury, Maud, Counteſs of Oxford, Marmaduke Lumly,

 Biſhop

Bishop of Lincoln, Andrew Ducket, Master, Hugh Trotter, D. D. William Weld, Sir Thomas Smith, Henry Wilshaw, Dr. Stokes, Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, John Jocelyn, George Mountain, John D'Avenant, and David Hughes, are also in the list of considerable Benefactors.

The greatest beauty of this College is its Grove and Gardens; which, lying on both sides of the river, are connected with each other, and the College, by two bridges of wood. The structure of one of the bridges is curious, being built of one arch upon piers of stone. The Gardens are very extensive and well planted with fruit, and adorned with rows of elms and fine walks.

Bishops and eminent Men.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 1504, 10th Henry VII. This learned Prelate was born at Beverley, in the year 1459, and educated in the Collegiate Church of that place; from whence he was not removed to Cambridge till the age of twenty-five.

He became eminent as a Divine soon after taking orders; and having attracted the notice of the pious Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the Seventh, he had the honour of being appointed her Confessor and Chaplain.

In

In 1501, he took the Degree of Doctor in Divinity; and the same year was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. In the year following he was appointed Lady Margaret's first Divinity Professor, and, in 1504, consecrated Bishop of Rochester; which small Bishopric he would never resign, though he was offered both Ely and Lincoln.

In the Dedication of his Book against Œcolampadius, to Fox, Bishop of Winchester, he gives the following reasons for his conduct: *

" *Habeant licet alii proventus pinguiores; ego tamen interim pauciores animarum curam gero, adeo ut quum utrorumque ratio reddenda fuerit, quod et propediem haud dubiè futurum est, nec pilo meam sortem optari uberiorem.*"

The foundation of the two Colleges of Christ Church and St. John's, in Cambridge, may certainly, in a great measure, be ascribed to Bishop Fisher's persuasion and influence with the Countess of Richmond. He not only formed the design, but anxiously superintended the execution.

On the promulgation of Martin Luther's doctrine, Fisher was the first to enter the lists in opposition to this daring Reformer; and, on this occasion, in addition to all his official influence, exerted himself by the publication of the famous Book, by which Henry VIII. obtained the title of *Defender of the Faith.*

Luther's revolt has generally been attributed to

the

the scandalous sale of Indulgences, which had got to such a pitch, that Iccellius, a German Monk, who retailed them out by the Pope's authority, boasted that his commission was of such extent, that if a man had even ravished the Virgin Mary, money would procure him a pardon.

Hitherto Bishop Fisher had continued in high favour with the King; but, in 1527, opposing his Divorce, and denying his Supremacy, the vengeful Henry determined, and finally effected his destruction. In 1534, he was convicted, by the High Court of Parliament, of misprision of treason, for concealing certain prophetic speeches of a fanatical impostor, called, *the Holy Maid of Kent*. The real name of this woman was Elizabeth Barton: she pretended to have visions from Heaven, by which she was informed, that if the King continued to favour the Reformation, he would not reign seven months. It is certain that Fisher gave ear to her nonsense, for he confessed that he was imposed upon. He was condemned, with five others, in loss of goods and imprisonment, during the King's pleasure; but was released on paying 300*l.* for the royal use.

Henry having at last accomplished his object, and married Ann Boleyn, his obedient Parliament took the oath of allegiance prescribed on the occasion. Bishop Fisher, however, strenuously refused, maintaining that he was not convinced that the King's

first

firſt marriage was againſt the law of God. For this contumacy he was attainted by the Parliament, of 1534, and committed to the Tower; where, notwithſtanding very cruel treatment, he might have probably died a natural death, if the Pope had not honoured him with a Cardinal's Hat.

Henry, who has been juſtly characteriſed, by one of our hiſtorians*, as *a King with the Pope in his Belly*, now poſitively determined on his deſtruction; for which purpoſe he ſent Rich, his Solicitor-General, under a pretence of conſulting the Biſhop on a caſe of conſcience, but in reality with a deſign to draw him into a converſation concerning the Supremacy. The good old Biſhop ſpoke his mind without ſuſpicion or reſerve; and an indictment and conviction for high treaſon was the inevitable conſequence. He was beheaded on Tower-Hill, on the 22d of June, 1535, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age.

Thus ended the haraſſed life of this learned and honeſt Prelate, who, notwithſtanding his inflexible oppoſition to the Reformation, is undoubtedly, in a high degree, deſerving of reſpect for his piety, integrity, and learning. His works, beſides ſeveral other ſmall tracts, were printed at Wurtzburg, in 1595, in one folio volume.

There is a Latin Life of Biſhop Fiſher, among

* Nat. Bacon.

Baker's MSS. in the Harleian Library. Though written in Baker's own hand, it does not appear that he was the author. On the inside of the back of the volume, are written the following lines by Mr. Baker:

> Tene viri tanti cervicem abscindere posse?
> Tene cruore pio commaculare manus?
> Si vitâ spolias Roffensem, barbare, quando
> Ullum producet terra Britanna parem?
> Sed tu, sancte senex, ævo fruiture beato,
> Lætus abi in colum—te vocat ipse Deus.

Near the bottom of the page, a little below, are the two following lines, which it does not distinctly appear whether Mr. Baker intended to apply to Bishop Fisher or not.

> *Purpu*ræ mi nocuit; nocuit quoque *libera lingua*;
> Dum regis *Thalamum* damno, sub ense cado.

WILLIAM GLYNN, Bishop of Bangor, 1555, 3d Mary.

WILLIAM CHADDERTON, Bishop of London, 1579, 21st Elizabeth.

WILLIAM COTTON, Bishop of Exeter, 1598, 40th Elizabeth.

JOHN JEGON, Bishop of Norwich, 1602, 45th Elizabeth.

JOHN

JOHN D'AVENANT, Biſhop of Sarum, 1621, 19th James I.

JOHN TOWERS, Biſhop of Peterborough, 1638, 4th Car. I.

ANTHONY SPAVION, Biſhop of Norwich, 1676, 28th Car. II.

SIMON PATRICK, Biſhop of Ely, 1691, 3d William and Mary.

RICHARD WHYTEFORDE. This learned tranſlator of Monkiſh nonſenſe, was moſt probably a native of Flintſhire. Wood ſays that he received part of his education at Oxford, and afterwards became a Fellow of Queen's. About the latter end of Henry the Seventh's reign, he was made domeſtic Chaplain to Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter; and appears, at nearly the ſame time, to have been intimate with Sir Thomas More, who was then a young man.

Whyteforde, from what cauſe is not diſcovered, at laſt determined to ſeclude himſelf entirely from the world; having ſhut himſelf up in the Convent of Sion, near Brentford, in Middleſex, and there become a Monk of the Order of St. Bridget; and where he ſeems to have devoted himſelf to the amuſement and edification of the Nuns, in tranſlating "*St. Auſtin's Rule,*" and "*Bonaventure his Leſſons,*" into Engliſh.

When the Monaſtery of Sion, and the eſtabliſhment of Nuns, with ſimilar Religious Houſes, were demo-

demolished or converted to more active purposes, Whyteforde was received * by one William Montjoy, who made him Confessor to his family.

It appears, from the Epistles of Erasmus, that Whyteforde had the honour of being numbered among the acquaintance of that great man. He died about the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir THOMAS SMITH. This eminent Scholar and distinguished Statesman, was born at Saffron Walden, in Essex, about the year 1514. At the age of thirteen †, he was sent to Queen's College, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1531. His uncommon attainments and singular diligence in the study of the learned languages, procured him, in 1535, the appointment of King's Greek Professor, and the following year he was made University Orator.

"The Greek language was, at this time, but in its infancy at the Universities; and the pronunciation, of course, extremely defective; which the Professor, with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Cheke, determined to reform. They met with some difficulties from Gardiner, then Chancellor of the University; but at last succeeded to the utmost of their desires."

"This memorable contest was finally settled by two masterly publications, written by these two learned

* Bale, ix. 15. † Strype's Life.

men.

men. Sir Thomas Smith's was entitled, "*De rectâ et emendatâ linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione*;" and Sir John Cheke's, "*De Pronunciatione Græcæ*."

Ascham called these two learned men, "The "stars of the University of Cambridge, who brought "Aristotle, Plato, Tully, and Demosthenes, to "flourish as notably as ever they did in Greece and "Italy."

In the year 1539, Sir Thomas Smith commenced his travels; for a very different purpose to what actuates the greater part of modern travellers, viz. to visit foreign Universities in search of knowledge. At Padua, he devoted himself to the study of Civil Law, and received the degree of Doctor in that faculty. He returned to Cambridge, after some years spent in France and Italy, with the reputation of an universal scholar; and, in 1542, was made King's Professor of Civil Law, and very soon afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

The success which his efforts to improve the Greek language had met with, determined Mr. Smith to attempt to polish that of his native country; which he did, by publishing a very masterly treatise on the subject, entitled, "De rectâ et emendatâ Linguæ Anglicæ Scriptione." He must, at this time, have been in Deacon's Orders; for he obtained the Rectory of Leverington, in Cheshire, and the Deanery of Carlisle.

On the accession of Edward VI. Mr. Smith

rapidly

rapidly advanced from a private ſtation to the important office of Secretary of State. But the kindneſs of the Lord Protector, Somerſet, did not ſtop there. He took Mr. Smith into his family, made him one of the Maſters of Requeſts, Provoſt of Eton College, Steward of the Stannaries; and, in 1458, he received the honour of Knighthood. This conduct does honour to the Lord Protector, as the object of his favour does not ſeem to have had any intereſt or recommendation beyond his own merit.

In the ſame year he was ſent Embaſſador, with Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, to Bruſſels; and, in 1551, went in the ſame capacity to Paris, to treat about the marriage of Edward VI. with the eldeſt daughter of the French King.

Sir Thomas Smith was now doomed to undergo a reverſe of fortune. The amiable young Edward died in the year 1553; and one of the firſt acts of Mary's reign was to deprive him of his office and preferments, and iſſue an order that he ſhould not leave the kingdom.

He had, notwithſtanding, the prudence and addreſs to obtain an annual penſion of 100*l.* and was ſheltered by one William Smythwick, who had obtained an indulgence from the Pope, for himſelf and any five of his friends and their children, and out of which number he choſe Sir Thomas Smith one.

On the acceſſion of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's fortunes appear, in a conſiderable degree, to have revived.

vived. He was ſent for to Court, and his Deanery reſtored to him. He alſo went Embaſſador to France in 1559, and again 1562; and, in 1564, concluded a peace with that kingdom. He returned to England in 1566, and the year following went again Embaſſador to demand the reſtitution of Calais. On his return he conceived ſome diſguſt againſt the intrigues of the Court, and retired to his ſeat in Eſſex, where he exerted himſelf as a very active Juſtice of the Peace, particularly in detecting and puniſhing Witches.

Sir Thomas Smith's voluntary ruſtication, did not continue very long; for we find him at Court, in 1571, a Privy-Counſellor, and aſſiſtant Secretary of State. All his learning could not protect him againſt being the dupe of one Medley, in a fooliſh project of tranſmitting iron into copper, by means of vitriol, which proved very expenſive and unſucceſsful. It ought not, perhaps, to excite much wonder, that in the infancy of Chemiſtry, Sir Thomas and his friends—for he had ſeveral illuſtrious aſſociates—ſhould be thus groſsly deceived. In 1572, he again viſited France, to negotiate an alliance offenſive and defenſive with that kingdom. During his abſence, he was made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and, on his return to England, he had the honour to fill, a ſecond time, the poſt of Secretary of State. He died at his ſeat, called Hill Hall, in Eſſex, in the year 1577, in the ſixty-third

year of his age, and was buried in the Church of Theydon Mount.

Sir Thomas Smith was unquestionably a man of genius, of great application, and ability in business. He was both an excellent Jurist and a Mathematician, and perfect master of five languages. He aspired too much to universal learning, as is expressed in these lines at the top of his monument:

> What earth, or sea, or skies contain,
> What creatures in them be,
> My mind did seeke to know;
> My soul, the heavens continuallie.

His belief in the transmutation of metals, and prosecution of old women for witchcraft, are no great proofs of sound philosophy. Nevertheless, he was an able and well-informed Statesman, and an honest man. His Treatise on the Commonwealth of England is a valuable performance, and displays deep and accurate research in our early history. It was written both in Latin and English. Strype* supposes the "*Device for the Alteration and Reformation of Religion,*" printed among the records at the end of Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, to have been drawn up by Sir Thomas.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, the most learned man of his age, and whose life and character, are too

* Annals of the Reformation.

well

well known to require more particular mention here, was made a Member of this College during his residence in England.—See his Life, published by Dr. Jortin, 1 vol. 4to. 1758.

Thomas Newton, a Latin Poet, a Divine, a Schoolmaster, and a Physician. He was born at Presbury, in Cheshire, and received the rudiments of his education at Macclesfield, in the same county, under Brownswerd, a Schoolmaster of considerable fame. Newton through life retained so great a regard for the memory of his old master, that in the Church of Macclesfield, where he is buried, he erected a monument over his tomb, with an inscription, which concludes with these lines;

> Alpha Poetarum, Coryphæus Grammaticorum,
> Flos Pedagogon, hàc sepelitur humo.

In his Encomia, speaking of Brownswerd, he says:

> Rhetora, Grammaticum, Polyhistora, teque poetam
> Qui negat; is lippus, luscus, obesus, iners.

From Brownswerd's school he went, for a short time, to Oxford*, but soon removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he acquired the reputation of an excellent Latin Poet. This, in all probability, procured him the patronage of the munifi-

* Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. Col. 337.

cent Robert, Earl of Essex, through whose influence he was elected Master of the Grammar School at Macclesfield. It appears that, at this time, he practised Physic, and was very probably in Orders, as he was afterwards presented to the living of Little Ilford, in Essex, where he also taught a school, and continued his practice of Physic with considerable success; as he died possessed of a considerable estate, in the year 1607, and was buried in his own Parish Church, to which he bequeathed a legacy for the purchase of certain ornaments.

THOMAS FULLER. This laborious, acute, and amusing historian of the University, to which he was an honour, was born at Alvinkle, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1608. After studying at Queen's College, and taking his degrees, his distinguished merit procured him the appointment of Minister of St. Bennet's, in Cambridge; and when only twenty-three years old, he was made Prebend of Salisbury. He was no long time afterwards appointed to the Rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, and Lecturer at the Savoy, in London. On the Covenant's being enforced, he retired to Oxford; and, in a short time, joined the Royal Forces with Sir Ralph Hopton. He officiated as Chaplain to the Army, and underwent all the fatigues incident upon a civil war. After the death of Charles I. he was lucky enough to procure the living of Waltham Abbey; and, upon the Restoration, recovered

 his

his Stall at Salisbury, was made Chaplain extraordinary to his Majesty, and created Doctor in Divinity.

His memory was so uncommonly tenacious, that he could repeat a Sermon verbatim after once hearing it; and even in the latter period of his life, when the retentive faculties are generally, in a great degree, impaired, he undertook to tell, on his return, after passing to and from Temple-Bar to the Poultry, every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them both backwards and forwards, which he actually performed. In 1651, he published his "*Abel Redivivus,*" containing the lives of about 160 Divines. It is the first biographical volume published in the English language. "*The Worthies of England,*" in a thick folio volume, was published after his death, by his son, in 1662. He was also author of several other well-known works. In the opinion of the best critics, his *Church History* is the most erroneous; the *Pisgah Sight* the most exact; and his *History of the Worthies* the most eminent. His accounts of authors are generally taken from Bale and Pits; but his natural propensity to be witty is so extremely prevalent, that he seems to have wished rather to make his readers merry than wise. For instance, he says of Sutton, the Founder of the the Charter-House, "That he had great *length* in "his extraction, *breadth* in his estate, and *depth* in "his liberality."

To his History of the University of Cambridge, this

this work is considerably indebted. He died in 1661, and was interred at Cranford, his funeral being attended by above 200 Divines.

This College consists of a President, 20 Fellows, 45 Scholars, and 8 Exhibitioners; in the whole, about 60. Visitor, the King.



CATHERINE HALL



Catharine Hall.

CATHARINE Hall is ſituated between Queen's College on the weſt, and Trompington-ſtreet on the eaſt. The principal front is on the weſt, oppoſite to Queen's, and is one of the moſt extenſive and regular in the Univerſity. The entrance of the College on this ſide, is through a covered arch or portico, that leads into a court, about 180 feet long, and 120 broad.

The Chapel, on the north ſide of the court, is a fine piece of architecture, built chiefly of brick; but the door-caſe, window-frames, and coins, of ſtone. This Chapel, including the Ante-Chapel, is about ſeventy-five feet long, thirty broad, and thirty-ſix in height, finely beautified and adorned; and in the Ante-Chapel is a noble monument of white marble, erected by Sir William Dawes, Archbiſhop of York, in memory of his Lady.

The Hall is about forty-two feet long and twenty-four broad, and of a proportionable heighth, elegantly ſtuccoed: over this and the Combination-Room,

Room, is the Library, fitted up at the expence of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late Biſhop of London, who bequeathed to the College his large and valuable Library, and a ſtipend for a Librarian.

The Maſter's Lodge is a ſpacious lofty building; and with the additional building by Mrs. Ramſden, extending as far to the eaſtward as the Chapel, forms the ſouth ſide of the Court, which being opened towards Trompington-ſtreet, with iron paliſadoes and a ſpacious area of ground planted with elms, is of conſiderable ornament to the town.

This College was founded in 1475, by Dr. RICHARD WOODLARK, who obtained a licence from King Edward IV. for that purpoſe.

Dr. Woodlark was born at Wakerley, near Stanford, in Northamptonſhire; and being the laſt foundation Fellow, and third Provoſt of King's College, purchaſed four tenements in Mill-ſtreet, whereon this Hall was built for one Maſter and three Fellows, dedicating it to St. Catharine, the Virgin and Martyr *.

" This may be termed," ſays Fuller, " *aula bella*
" if not a proper) a *pretty hall*, even by the con-
" feſſion of the Poet, ſo critical in the word:

Sed qui bellus homo, Cotta, puſillus homo †.

* The Members of this Hall are jocularly called *Catharine Puritans*, from καθαρω.

† Martial, lib. i. Epigram 10.

What

What thing is in itſelf but ſmall
That Cotta, we do *pretty* call.

" And the beholding of this houſe, mindeth me " of what Sir Thomas More writeth of a ſhe-" favourite of King Edward IV. as to this particular " conformity betwixt them (otherwiſe far be it from " me to reſemble this *Virgin* Hall to a *wanton* wo-" man), namely, that there was nothing in her " body one could have changed, except one would " have wiſhed her ſomewhat higher. *Lowneſs* of " endowment, and *littleneſs* of receit, is all that can " be cavilled at in this foundation; otherwiſe pro-" portionably moſt complete in Chapel, Cloiſters, " Library, Hall, &c. Indeed this houſe was long " *town-bound* (which hindered the growth thereof), " till Dr. Goſlin, that good Phyſician, cured it of " that diſeaſe, by giving the Bull-Inn thereunto; ſo " that it hath ſince flouriſhed with buildings and " Students, lately more numerous than in greater " Colleges."

The Liſt of Benefactors to this College is very numerous. Among the principal are, Iſabella, the Founder's ſiſter; Lady Elizabeth Barnardiſton; Sir Charles Bolis, Bart.; Edwyn Sandy's, Archbiſhop of York; Overall, Biſhop of Litchfield; Brownrig, Biſhop of Exeter; John Lightfoot, S. T. P.; Sir Thomas Rookby, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; Dr. Addenbrooke; Archbiſhop Dawes; Dr.

Dr. Sherlock; Queen Anne, who annexed the Prebend of Norwich to the College; Dr. Crofs, and Dr. Hubbard, Mafters; Mrs. Mary Ramfden, of Norton, in Yorkfhire, who left a confiderable eftate for finifhing the building oppofite the Chapel, and for founding fix Fellowfhips and ten Scholarfhips; and Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bifhop of London.

Bishops and eminent Men.

William Foster, Bifhop of Sodor and Man.

Edwyn Sandys, Archbifhop of York, the fon of William Sandys, of Hawkfhead, in Lancafhire, Efq. was born in the year 1519. He was educated in Cambridge, and took his degrees in Arts in 1539. In 1542, he was Junior Proctor of the Univerfity. About the year 1557, he was elected Mafter of Catharine Hall; and, in 1548, obtained the Vicarage of Haverfham; and not long after was made Prebendary of Peterborough, and alfo of Carlifle.

Upon the death of King Edward VI. Dr. Sandys being Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and a zealous Proteftant, preached a Sermon, by order of the Duke of Northumberland, in favour of Lady Jane Grey's title to the throne. In the fhort interval of two days, he was ordered, by this ambitious and verfatile Duke, to proclaim Queen Mary; which he ftrenu-

ſtrenuouſly refuſed; and was, therefore, deprived of all his preferments, and ſent priſoner to the Tower of London. Having ſuffered near a year's impriſonment, he obtained his freedom through the interceſſion of Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight-Martial, when he had the prudence to fly to Germany, where he continued, with other exiles, until the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth recalled them to their native country.

Scarcely had he arrived in England, when honours began to crowd faſt upon him; being appointed one of the nine Diſputants before the Parliament, one of the Commiſſioners for preparing the Form of Prayer, and in 1559, he ſucceeded Grindall as Biſhop of Worceſter. The high reputation he had acquired for his knowledge of oriental languages, occaſioned his being one of thoſe appointed to give a new tranſlation of the Bible; and, in 1570, he was conſecrated Biſhop of London. Being ordered by the Queen, in the following year, to aſſiſt the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in the commiſſion againſt Papiſts and Puritans, he exerted himſelf againſt them with the moſt unrelenting ſeverity.

In 1576, he was made Archbiſhop of York; where his ſtern and unyielding ſpirit of perſecution procured him many enemies, and involved him in numberleſs difficulties.

Notwithſtanding the character which the Archbiſhop had always bore as a pious godly man, a

moſt aukward occurrence happened to him at an inn in Doncaſter, while viſiting his dioceſe, in the year 1582, being caught in bed with the innkeeper's wife by the huſband. The Archbiſhop, though in fact innocent, yet to huſh up the affair, bribed the parties to ſecrecy with a conſiderable ſum of money; but being at length diſguſted with the frequent repetition of their exorbitant demands, divulged the matter to the Lords of the Council. Upon the conſpirators being ſummoned before the Star-Chamber, it appeared, from the confeſſion of the innkeeper and his wife, that ſhe went privately to the Biſhop's bed when he was aſleep, in conſequence of a plot contrived by Sir Robert Stapylton, who had received ſome affront from the Archbiſhop; that Stapylton being in the inn at the ſame time, was, as had been preconcerted, called by the huſband, together with one Alexander, as witneſſes to the fact: and that Stapylton perſuaded his Grace to ſilence them with divers ſums of money.

Stapylton was impriſoned three years, and fined 1000l. The reſt were condemned to ſtand in the pillory, and Alexander to loſe his ears. This was thought pretty concluſively to eſtabliſh the Archbiſhop's innocence *.

Fuller ſays, that this Prelate was "An excellent "painsful Preacher, and diſtinguiſhed for his pious

* See Le Neve's Life of Sandys.

"godly

" godly life, which increaſed with his old age; ſo
" that, by a great and good ſtride, whilſt he had
" one foot in the grave, he had the other in Hea-
" ven."

It is very evident, however, that, partly owing to the intolerance of his diſpoſition, and the temper of the times, he lived a life of continued perplexity and contention. He died on the 10th of July, 1588, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, where a monument was erected to his memory.

JOHN MEY, Maſter, Biſhop of Carliſle, 1577, 19th Elizabeth.

JOHN OVERALL, Maſter, Biſhop of Litchfield, Coventry, and Norwich, 1614, 12th James I.—Sir Fulke Greville, who was well acquainted with Dr. Overall's learning and merit, recommended him to Queen Elizabeth, as a proper perſon to ſucceed Dr. Nowell in the Deanery of St. Paul's, to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the Biſhopric of Litchfield and Coventry; from whence he was tranſlated to Norwich, and died within a year afterwards, being the 12th of May, 1619.

He was one of the tranſlators of the Bible, and publiſhed the "Convocation Book." Camden, in his Annals, calls him a prodigious learned man; and Fuller ſays, he had a ſtrong brain to improve his

great reading. He was accounted one of the moſt learned controverſial Divines of his Day.

RALPH BROWNRIG, Maſter, Biſhop of Exeter. This Prelate was Maſter of Catharine Hall, and long eſteemed one of the greateſt ornaments of his time to the Univerſity. A ſhort time previous to the breaking out of the Civil War, his diſtinguiſhed merit procured him the See of Exeter; but, upon that lamentable event happening, he was doomed to be a deep ſharer in every calamity which ſucceeded. He luckily found an aſylum, in his greateſt diſtreſs, in the family of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkſhire, Eſq. by whom he was moſt hoſpitably entertained, and generouſly protected.

His Sermons, which are generally eſteemed the beſt of this period, received great addition in delivery, from the remarkable dignity of his perſon, the elegance of his behaviour, and the juſtneſs of his elocution. Dr. Birch * ſays, that Archbiſhop Tillotſon, on his firſt coming to London, cultivated the acquaintance of this learned Prelate, and formed himſelf by his preaching and example.

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Biſhop of Exeter, 1707, 5th Anne.

Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Maſter, Archbiſhop of York, was born in September, 1671, and received

* Life of Tillotſon, p. 16, 2d. edit.

the

the early part of his education at Merchant Taylor's School. Before the age of fifteen, he was distinguished as a good Classic and Hebrew Scholar; partly owing to the excellence of the Masters in that noted Seminary, and partly to the attention of Dr. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

He first entered at St. John's, Oxford; but soon afterwards removed to Catharine Hall. He was always of a serious and devout temper of mind, with a true sense and love of piety and religion, and seemed peculiarly fitted for a clerical life. He was ordained by Dr. Compton, Bishop of London; and, in 1696, made Master of Catharine Hall. He contributed most liberally to the fitting up the Chapel, nothing but the mere shell being erected when he was made Master. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University; and, in 1707, made Bishop of Chester, by Queen Anne. In 1713, he was translated to York, which he survived ten years; dying on the 30th of April, 1724, and was buried in the Chapel of Catharine Hall. He was a fine scholar, possessed a lively imagination, a strong memory, and sound judgment; and, it is said, was never in a passion during his whole life. In the House of Lords, he always spoke on the Tory side of the question. His works were published in three volumes, 8vo.

John Leng, Bishop of Norwich, 1723, 10th Geo. I.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, 1723, 9th Geo. I.

Dr. BENJAMIN HOADLEY, Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born in the year 1676. He received that part of his education connected with the University, at Catharine Hall, where he gave early promise of the conspicuous figure he was destined to make. In 1706, he first became known to the public, by publishing some remarks on Dr. Atterbury's Sermon, preached at the funeral of Mr. Bennet; in which the latter had laid down some very dangerous propositions, as they appeared to Dr. Hoadley.

Two years after, he again entered the lists with his formidable antagonist; and in his exceptions against a Sermon, published by Atterbury, intitled, "The Power of Charity to cover Sin," he attacked the Doctor with that strength of reasoning and dispassionate inquiry, peculiar to himself. In the year 1709, Mr. Hoadley's tract, intitled, "The Measures of Obedience," produced another trial of skill between these two learned champions; Dr Atterbury having laboured much to confute some of Mr. Hoadley's positions, in his elegant Latin Sermon preached before the London Clergy.

The fame which Mr. Hoadley gained in this contest, procured him a most singular mark of honour; the House of Commons having expressed, in very strong

ſtrong terms, in an Addreſs to the Queen, the ſervices he had done the cauſe of Civil and Religious Liberty.

The general temper of the times, however, was not exactly ſuited to Mr. Hoadley's way of thinking; and he was, conſequently, ſubject to all the virulence of party rage.

About this period, 1710, a very ſingular event happened to him. The late Mrs. Howland, unaſked, unapplied to, without ever having ſeen Mr. Hoadley, or been ſeen by him, preſented him with the Rectory of Streatham, in Surry; and this at a time, as he himſelf ſays, *when fury itſelf ſeemed to be let looſe upon him.*

In 1717, ſome opinions which he advanced concerning the nature of Chriſt's Kingdom, again expoſed Mr. Hoadley to the fury of popular clamour. The interference of Royal influence, however, ſhielded him from the moſt hazardous tribunal; the Convocation being ſucceſſively prorogued, until the fury of reſentment had ſubſided.

Biſhop Hoadley's "Plain Account of the Sacrament," which his adverſaries ſo ſtrenuouſly attempted to turn againſt himſelf, is written in a clear, rational, and manly manner; with equal judgment and candour, and ſuited to every capacity. His Sermons, which are inferior to few in the Engliſh language, have been always admired for their plainneſs, perſpicuity, energy, and ſtrength of reaſoning.

His

His ſtyle is free and maſterly, and always well ſuited to the ſubject.

In private life he was facetious, eaſy, and complying; always fond of company, but never permitted it to interfere with his hours allotted to devotion or ſtudy. He uſed to ſay, that he was happy everywhere, and particularly in his own family, in which he paſſed almoſt the whole of his time.

Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, Biſhop of Bangor, 1727, 12th Geo. I.; tranſlated to Saliſbury, 1734, 7th Geo. II.; and to London, 1748, 21ſt Geo. II. —This learned and exemplary prelate was born in the year 1678, and finiſhed his education at Catharine Hall, of which he became Maſter. Upon his father's reſigning the high and dignified ſituation of Maſter of the Temple, he was appointed to ſucceed him; and it is not a little ſingular, that that office was held by father and ſon together upwards of ſeventy years.

Dr. Sherlock was at the head of the oppoſition againſt Biſhop Hoadley, and publiſhed many tracts on the ſubject. He alſo attacked, in ſix Sermons preached at the Temple, Mr. Anthony Collins's "Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion." In 1747, he was offered the Archiepiſcopal See of Canterbury, which his ill health induced him to decline; though it did not prevent him from preparing four volumes of Sermons for publication, which

which are not to be excelled in ingenuity and elegance.

On the occasion of the earthquake in 1750, Bishop Sherlock published an excellent Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster; of which, it is said, no less than one hundred and five thousand copies were sold. He died, very generally lamented, in 1762, leaving a fortune of 150,000*l*.

He bequeathed the whole of his most valuable library to Catharine Hall; and left legacies to the amount of several thousand pounds, for founding a Librarian's place and Scholarship.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Bishop of Bristol, Geo. III.

Dr. JOHN HOADLY, Archbishop of Armagh.

Dr. THOMAS, Bishop of Lincoln.

Dr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Bishop of Down and Connor. This Bishop was the last author who troubled himself, on either side, with the marvellous and improbable story of *Pope Joan* *; having tacked a Dissertation on the subject, by way of Postscript, to a Sermon, preached on the 5th of November, 1731; to which it does not appear that her story has any sort of relation. This occasioned the following stanza by some Irish wit:

* Vide Granger, vol. i. chap. iv. p. 41.

God'

"God's bleſſing be upon his heart *,
Who wrote the book of witches,
And proved Joan in petticoats,
The ſame with John in breeches."

The ſon of this Biſhop was unfortunate in his courtſhip, and gave occaſion to the well-known tale of the Squire and the Apple-Pie.

Dr. RICHARD SIBBS, Maſter. This humble, learned, and pious Divine, was educated in St. John's Cambridge, and was chiefly diſtinguiſhed for his excellence in preaching. In 1618, he was choſen Preacher of Gray's Inn; and, in 1626, elected Maſter of Catharine Hall, to which he was a great Benefactor. He found the Society in a very declining ſtate, but it ſoon began to flouriſh under his care. His moſt noted work was his "Ruined Reed;" to which Mr. Baxter ſays, he principally owed his converſion—a circumſtance in itſelf ſufficient to make his name memorable. He was author of ſeveral books of practical Divinity.

Dr. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Maſter. While at Chriſt College, he particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his proficiency in the ſtudy of Rabbinical learning; which he ſeems to have undertaken by the perſuaſion of Sir Rowland Cotton, who greatly aſſiſted him in the Hebrew, and preſented him to the

* "God's bleſſing be upon her heart," is an expreſſion applied to the Queen in Biſhop Hutchinſon's Sermon.

Rec-

Rectory of Ashley, in Staffordshire. He there closely applied himself, for twelve years, in studying the Scriptures; and the books which he afterwards published, proved that his time had not been idly spent; as his works contain strong marks of his industry, learning, and judgment. He was one of the Assembly of Divines which sat at Westminster, and was preferred by the Parliamentary Visitors to the Mastership of Catharine Hall; which, upon the Restoration, he offered, but was not permitted, to resign. On the contrary, he soon after had a confirmation of that and his Benefice from the King. Through the influence of the Lord-Keeper, Bridgman, who always professed a great esteem for him, he was installed a Prebendary of Ely, in 1667. His style is faulty; but it is probable he paid very little attention to it, his greatest excellence being criticism. His most valuable work is the "Horæ Hebraicæ. His works, which gave him considerable celebrity throughout Europe, are published in three volumes, folio, exclusive of his "Remains."

Dr. JOHN EACHARD, Master. This learned Divine was author of a noted piece of drollery, intitled, "The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion, enquired into, "in a Letter written to R. L." This pamphlet, which was published without the author's name, made a great noise in the world, and was soon answered by several Clergymen. The "Letter to R. L."

R. L." and the "Dialogue between Philantus and Timothy," on Hobbes's State of Nature, are the principal of Dr. Eachard's works; which were evidently ſtudied with great attention by Dean Swift; who, ſpeaking of Dr. Eachard, remarks, as was really the caſe with him, that men who are good at ridicule, have ſeldom any talent for ſerious ſubjects.

The learned Mr. Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in a blank-leaf of his copy of Dr. Eachard's "Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy," ſays, that he went to St. Mary's with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more diſappointed. It has been ſaid, that he took the inſtances of abſurdity and nonſenſe in this Letter, from his father's Sermons. Eachard, the hiſtorian, ſays, that he was too nearly related to him to give a juſt character, without ſuſpicion of partiality.

Dr. BENJAMIN CALAMY, Chaplin in ordinary to the King, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Miniſter of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, Vicar of St. Laurence, Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milkſtreet, annexed; was the ſon of the famous Edmund Calamy, by a ſecond wife. He was a great ornament and a true ſon of the Church of England, notwithſtanding he was of a Non-conforming family. His behaviour was extremely courteous and affable, his life exemplary, and he was one of the beſt Preachers and Writers of his time. The few Sermons he has left, afforded abundant proof of the

ftrength and clearnefs of his head, as well as of the goodnefs and fenfibility of his heart. He died in January, 1686.

THOMAS STRYPE. This induftrious Biographer was defcended from a German family, but born in London, and educated in Catharine Hall. He is well known by his compilations of lives and memorials; in which Dr. Birch remarks, his fidelity and induftry will always give a value, though his compofitions are totally deficient in ftyle He died in 1737, having enjoyed the Vicarage of Low-Layton, in Effex, fixty-eight years.

This Society confifts of a Mafter, 12 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, and about 40 Scholars and Exhibitioners.



JESUS COLLEGE



Jesus College.

THIS College is ſituated eaſt of the town, and ſurrounded by groves, gardens, and verdant meadows. The grand front looks towards the ſouth, and is about 180 feet in length, regularly built and ſaſhed. The entrance is by a magnificent gate, over which are ſome pleaſant apartments.

The principal court is built on three ſides, and is about 141 feet long, and 120 broad; the weſt ſide lies open to the fields, having only a dwarf-wall and iron paliſadoes upon it. There is a fine proſpect of the country on every ſide.

The Chapel is built in the Conventual form, with croſs aiſles and a large ſquare tower, raiſed on arches over their interſection with the nave. The chancel, which is the only part of it uſed for Divine Service, is handſomely fitted up, and adorned with an altar-piece, ſtalls, and an organ-gallery.

The Hall is a handſome room, fifty-four feet long, twenty-ſeven broad, and thirty high; to which we aſcend by ſeveral ſteps. At the upper end are fine

paintings of Archbiſhop Cranmer (by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, preſented by Lord Carysfort), and Archbiſhop Sterne.

There is a Cloiſter, like thoſe in the Cloiſters and Nunneries abroad, which ſurrounds a ſmall court, lately beautified and rendered more open and airy. It leads to the Chapel, Hall, Maſter's-Lodge, and ſeveral apartments of the Students.

The Maſter's-Lodge is one of the pleaſanteſt in the Univerſity; and both the Maſter and Fellows have large ſeparate gardens.

This College was originally an old Nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded in 1133, by Malcolm, of the royal race of Scotland, Earl of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and dedicated to St. Radigund; who was the daughter of Bertram, King of Thuringia, and wife to Lotharius, King of France, the ſecond Chriſtian King of that country. In a religious paroxyſm, ſhe eloped and ſequeſtered herſelf from her huſband's company, in 560, and lived and died in a ſmall Convent, in Poictou; where, by the moſt exemplary piety and good conduct, ſhe acquired the dignity of Saint.

" *B*ut it ſeems," ſays Fuller, " that theſe veiled
" virgins, for ſo they were called, living in Cam-
" bridge Nunnery, conſecrated to her honour, fell
" as far ſhort in chaſtity, as ſhe overdid therein."

" One of them, indeed," obſerves the witty hiſtorian, " left a good memory, or, at leaſt, hath a
" good

" good epitaph inscribed to her memory, on a mo-
" nument in the Chapel:

Moribus ornata, jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.

" But the rest were not so sweet or fragrant in
" their repute; squandering away the wealth and
" ornaments of their sacred house, which was no
" wonder for those to do, who were prodigal of
" their own persons. Not able, therefore, to go
" away from their shame, they went away with it;
" and, quitting their Convent, concealed themselves
" privately in their own country."

Bishop Goodwin says, of the only two remaining, one was with child, and the other but a child. Bale calls them a society of spiritual whores; and the blunt Scotch historian, John Major*, living in Cambridge some years afterwards, when the expulsion of these devotees of private pleasure was yet fresh in recollection, says:

" Quoddam mulierum cænobium in Collegium
" Jesu converterunt, consilio eruditissimi pariter et
" optimi viri *Stubis* doctoris theologi.—Nolebant
" mulieres illæ includi, sed scholasticorum consor-
" tium admiserunt. Unde graves viros scandaliza-
" runt, quorcirca eis ejectis, et aliis cænobiis impo-
" sitis earum loco, studentes inopes positi sunt, qua-

* De Gestis Scotorum, fol. 9.

"tenus literis et virtutibus incumberent et folium "darent in tempore ſuo. Hanc mulierum ejec- "tionem approbo. Si enim pro religione veſtibula "nutriant, earum loco bonæ ponendæ ſunt."

The number of diſtinguiſhed ornaments of literature, and the church, of which this College can boaſt, has fully eſtabliſhed the opinion of the hiſtorian.

The College was founded in the twelfth year of Henry the Seventh's reign, 1496, by JOHN ALCOCK, Biſhop of Ely, and Chancellor of England; a man of whom Bale, though far from fond of praiſing perſons of that day, ſays:

"That he was given, from his childhood, to "learning and religion; and, ſo growing from ver- "tue to vertue, that no one in England was more "reputed for his holines."

And Fuller, after remarking that a whole volume might be written of him, obſerves:

"That he fared ſparingly; and by faſting, ſtu- "dying, and watching, laboured to conquer the "baits of his wanton fleſh *."

Henry

* Biſhop Alcock was one of what the Cantabs, with no very affectionate veneration, call the family of the *Spintexts*. They record of him, that in the year 1483—

"Bonum et blandum ſermonem prædicavit, qui incepit in "horâ primâ poſt meridiem, et duravit in horam tertiam et "ultra."

A ſer-

Henry the Seventh, and Pope Julius the Second, granted Bishop Alcock considerable landed property for the endowment of the College; sufficient for the maintenance of a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars. It was styled, the College of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and the Virgin St. Radegund; and derives its name of Jesus College from the conventual church (now the Chapel), dedicated first to the name of Jesus. King James, on his visit to Cambridge, highly commended the situation of this College; as most retired from the town, and in a meditating posture alone by itself. By one of the statutes of the College, the whole code is enjoined to be publicly read at stated times in the Chapel.

The principal Benefactors are, Stanley, Bishop of Ely; Sir Robert Read; Dr. Reston; Dr. Fuller; Lady Price; Lady Margaret Boswell; Sterne, Archbishop of York, who gave a yearly pension of 40*l.* for four Scholarships; Dr. Brunsel; Tobias Rustet, Esq. who founded eight Scholarships, of 50*l.* each *per ann.* for the orphans of Clergymen; Dr. Gatford; Dr. Cooke; Sir John Risley; Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-House; Thirleby, Bishop of Ely, who gave the advowson of six vicarages; and Sir Thomas Proby.

Dr. Henry Cæsar, Dean of Ely, in 1614, bequeathed

A sermon of two hours, would certainly be looked upon as a serious imposition at the present day.

queathed 1000*l.* to found two Fellowships and four Scholarships in some College in Cambridge; and Sir Charles Cæsar, his nephew and executor, made choice of Jesus, and established the objects of the bequest. Being persuaded, by Archbishop Laud, to lend the money to Charles the First, the salaries were for some time paid out of his own pocket, hoping to be repaid by the crown; but his endeavours for that purpose failed, and thus this noble legacy was entirely lost to the College.

Bishops and eminent Men.

Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1533, was admitted of Jesus College at the early age of fourteen. In 1523, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and was made Theological Lecturer and Examiner. The opinion which he gave upon the legality of King Henry's marriage with Queen Catharine, pleased that Monarch so much, that he was sent for to Court, made a Royal Chaplain, and ordered to write in vindication of the divorce, then in agitation. He was also sent into France, Italy, and Germany, to dispute the matter with the Divines of those countries.

In March, 1533, he was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury; in May following, pronounced the sentence of divorce between the King and Queen, and

and ſoon after married the amorous Monarch to the virtuous Anne Boleyn.

The exertions in the buſineſs of the Reformation, as head of the church, were great. The Bible was tranſlated into Engliſh, and Monaſteries diſſolved, principally by his means. In 1536, he divorced the King from Anne Boleyn; and, though by refuſing his conſent in Parliament, to the appropriation of the diſſolved Monaſteries to the ſole uſe of the Crown, he fell into diſgrace, and was obliged to retire from the buſineſs of the ſtate; yet the King continued to protect him from his enemies; and, in his laſt will, appointed him an executor, and one of the regents of the kingdom. In 1546, he crowned young Edward; during whoſe ſhort reign, he was extremely active in promoting the Reformation. To the zeal and capacity of this Prelate, who in the next reign was accuſed of blaſphemy, perjury, incontinency, and hereſy, we are alſo indebted for the curious Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

Cranmer defended himſelf againſt the accuſations of Mary with ſome reſolution; but, under the aſſurance of pardon, was at laſt cajoled into an inſincere renunciation of the Proteſtant faith. There is no doubt that Mary was, from the firſt, reſolved on Cranmer's deſtruction. She remembered him as the inſtrument of her mother's divorce, which ſhe could never forgive; and, by the diabolical policy of previouſly extorting the recantation, ſhe at once humbled

humbled the Prelate, and triumphed over the Protestant cause.

Cranmer suffered at Oxford, in the year 1556, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He behaved with uncommon firmness, and heroically thrust that hand into the fire, with which he had signed his recantation.

Cranmer was a man of learning, a sincere promoter of the Reformation, but wanted both resolution and moderation. His notions of Predestination and Grace, were Calvinistical; and during some part of his life, he was a zealous advocate for the doctrine of the Real Presence.

There are two folio volumes of his unpublished works in the King's Library, and several letters in the Cotton.

THOMAS GOODRICK, Bishop of Ely, 1534, 25th Henry VIII.

JOHN BALE, Bishop of Offory, in Ireland, 1552. —This most voluminous author was educated a Roman Catholic, but converted to the Protestant religion by Thomas Lord Wentworth; or, as Bishop Nicholson * thinks, was induced to that measure, by an inclination to enter into the holy bands of matrimony.

On the death of his protector, Lord Cromwell, he was obliged to escape to the Low Countries, to

* Hist. Lib. Part II. c. viii.

avoid

avoid the persecutions of the Catholics. After remaining there eight years, he was, on the accession of Edward VI. recalled, and, in 1552, made Bishop of Offory; where he was particularly assiduous in propagating the Protestant faith to little purpose, and frequently at the hazard of his life.

The accession of Queen Mary once more drove him abroad. Upon his return to England in 1560, Queen Elizabeth made him Prebendary of Canterbury; as he probably did not choose to return to his former flock of wolves. He died at Canterbury in 1563, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. *

His character as an author principally rests on his *Catalogus Scriptorum*, which contains much information no where else to be found. Hall, in his Preface to Leland, says of him, *qui id fœdè commaculatum, in suas centurias traduxit.* Fuller, not unaptly, calls him *bilious Bale.* He was, indeed, the very reverse of a polished writer, and implacable to those who differed with him in religion.

William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1575, 16th Elizabeth.

Edmund Scambler, Bishop of Norwich, 1584, 27th Elizabeth.

Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

George Floyd, Bishop of Chester, 1604, 2d Jac. I.

Rich-

Richard Bancroft, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1604, 2d James I.

John Owen, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, 1629, 5th Car. I.

Griffith Williams, Biſhop of Oſſory, in Ireland, 1641, 17th Car. I.

Thomas Westfield, Biſhop of Briſtol, 1641, 17th Car. I.

Humphry Henchman, Biſhop of London, 1663, 15th Car. II.

Robert Morgan, Biſhop of Bangor, 1666, 18th Car. II.

John Pearson, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1672, 24th Car. II.

Matthew Hutton, Biſhop of Bangor, and Archbiſhop of York, 1747, 20th Geo. II.

Philip Yonge, Biſhop of Briſtol, 1758, 31ſt Geo. II.; tranſlated to Norwich, 1761, 1ſt Geo. III.

Christopher Lord Hatton, Lord-Keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was promoted by that Queen, principally on account of his graceful dancing and fine perſon; to which Gray alludes in his poem of the *Long Story*.

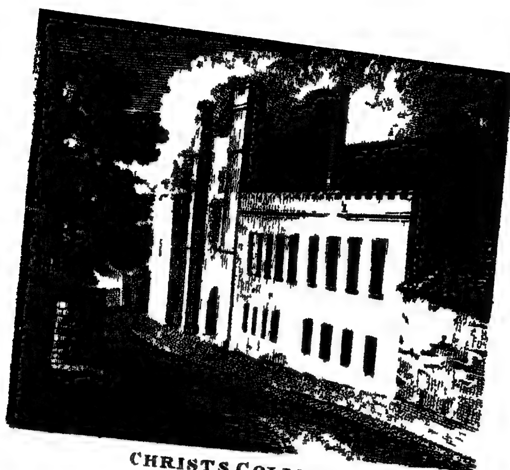
> Full oft within theſe ſpacious walls,
> When he had fifty winters o'er him,
> My grave Lord-Keeper led the *brawls*;
> The Seal and Maces danc'd before him.

Brawls were a ſort of figure-dance then in vogue.

Sir

Sir John Bramſtone, Lord-Chief-Juſtice of the King's *Bench*; Dr. William Chubbs, Author of the Commentary on Scctus, and a Treatiſe on Logic; Godfrey Downes; Sir William Boſwell, Lieger in Holland; John Dod and Edmund Foley, Eſqrs.; Richard Fanſhaw; Dr. John North; Dr. Flamſtead; Dr. Joſeph Beaumont; and Dr. Worthington, were alſo Members of this College.

The Society at preſent conſiſts of a Maſter, ſixteen Fellows, forty-one Scholars, and Exhibitioners; in all, ninety-four. The Biſhop of Ely is Viſitor, and appoints the Maſter.



CHRISTS COLLEGE



MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND

Chriſt's College.

THIS College is ſituate north of Emanuel, oppoſite to St. Andrew's Church; and has one grand Court, about 138 feet long, and 120 broad, formed by the Chapel, Maſter's-Lodge, Hall, and apartments for the Students. It is caſed with ſtone, and ſaſhed in a handſome manner. There is likewiſe an uniform pile of ſtone building, next the garden and the field, about 150 feet in length; from which there is a fine view of the adjacent country.

The Chapel, including the Ante-Chapel, is about eighty-four feet long, twenty-ſeven broad, and thirty high; floored with marble, well adorned and finiſhed, and has an organ-gallery on the north ſide of it.

There is a handſome monument of white marble near the altar, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Finch, Embaſſador in Turkey, and Sir John Baines, who had their education in this College; travelled together, and were remarkable for their friendſhip, which continued till the end of their

 lives.

lives. Sir Joſhua dying in Turkey, his body was brought over and interred here, anno 1682; and his friend Sir Thomas, who did not long ſurvive him, was buried in the ſame vault.

The Hall is a handſome room, forty-five feet long, twenty-ſeven-broad, and thirty high. The Fellows' Garden is well laid out and pleaſant, there being both open and ſhady walks, beautiful alcoves, a bowling-green, and an excellent ſummer-houſe; behind which is a cold-bath, ſurrounded with a little wilderneſs.

This College was founded in 1505, 21ſt Henry VII. by MARGARET, Countefs of Richmond and Derby, the learned and pious mother of Henry the Seventh, and ſole heireſs of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt.

Mr. Walpole juſtly obſerves, that ſhe employed herſelf in acts of more real devotion and goodneſs, than generally attends ſo much ſuperſtition; a ſtronger proof of which cannot be given, than the method ſhe adopted to determine the choice of a huſband. She was ſolicited in marriage by the great Duke of Suffolk, for his ſon; and, at the ſame time, by his maſter, King Henry VI. for his half-brother, Edmund, Earl of Richmond.

" On ſo nice a point," ſays Mr. Walpole, " the " good young lady adviſed with an elderly gentle- " woman; who thinking it too great a deciſion to " take upon herſelf, recommended her to St. Ni- " cholas,

"cholas, who, whipping on ſome epiſcopal robes,
"appeared to her, and declared in favour of Ed-
"mund."

Henry the Seventh was the ſole fruit of this marriage, his father dying when he was but fifteen weeks old. The Counteſs, however, ſought conſolation in two other huſbands, by neither of whom ſhe had children. From her funeral Sermon, preached by her Confeſſor, Biſhop Fiſher, who, ſays Ballard, knew the very ſecrets of her ſoul, we learn, "that ſhe poſſeſſed *almoſt* all things that were commendable in a woman, either in mind or body." She underſtood French perfectly, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin. She was devout even to auſterity, having ſhifts and girdles of hair; and, if in health, never failed to wear one or other certain days in every week; ſo that ſhe declared to her Confeſſor, her ſkin was often pierced therewith. In humility ſhe was romantic; and would often ſay, that if the Princes of Chriſtendom would combine and march againſt the common enemy, the Turks, ſhe would moſt willingly attend them, and be their laundreſs in the camp.

She was profuſe in the encouragement of learning; and, towards the latter end of her third marriage, ſingularly chaſte, having then obtained a licence from her huſband for that purpoſe, upon which ſhe took the vow of celibacy. "A boon," ſays Mr. Walpole, "as ſeldom, I believe, requeſted

"of a third husband, as easily granted." Her life, from the turbulence of the times, must have been the subject of infinite uneasiness, which she is said to have supported with great fortitude.

The Countess died in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel; where an altar-tomb, with a statue of brass, was erected to her memory. Round the monument is a Latin inscription, written by Erasmus; for which he was paid twenty shillings by the University of Cambridge.

The College was founded on the scite of a Monastery, called God's House, opposite to St. Andrew's Church; and a Master, twelve Fellows, and forty-seven Scholars (in all sixty), were appointed; to which King Edward VI. added another Fellowship out of the impropriation of Bourne, which he gave to the College, as well as the revenues of Bromwell Abbey.

Henry VI. being the Founder of the Monastery called God's House, he is commemorated as a Co-Founder. Sir Thomas Finch, and Sir John Baines, founded two Scholarships and two Fellowships. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Walter Mildmay, Dr. Patinson, Nicholas Culverwell, Thomas Langton, Mr. Wentworth, Sir Robert Isham, and Richard Carr, were also considerable Benefactors.

Bishops and eminent Men.

Hugh Latimer, Biſhop of Worceſter. At the age of fourteen, Latimer was ſent to Chriſt's College, where he took his degrees; at which time he was a zealous Papiſt, and was honoured with the office of Keeper of the Croſs to the Univerſity. At thirty, he became a Proteſtant, and one of the twelve licenſed Preachers from Cambridge; on which occaſion he promulgated his opinions with great freedom.

He was not long after ſummoned before Cardinal Wolſey, on a charge of Hereſy; and obliged to ſubſcribe certain articles of faith, which he certainly did not believe.

In 1531, having reſumed his invectives againſt Popery, he was again ſummoned, and again obliged to ſubſcribe. In 1535, through the influence of Ann Boleyn, to whom he was Chaplain, Henry promoted him to the Biſhopric of Worceſter; but in 1539, rather than ſubſcribe to the ſix articles, he reſigned his mitre, and retired into the country. A ſhort time after, on being charged with ſpeaking againſt the articles, he was committed to the Tower, where he continued till the death of Henry the Eighth.

Edward VI. did not reſtore Latimer to his Biſhopric,

ſhopric, although he preached ſeveral times before him, and continued to diſcharge his clerical functions with unremitting zeal and reſolution. Upon the acceſſion of the ſanguinary Mary, he was doomed to deſtruction, being, with Cranmer and Ridley, confined to the Tower.

On their removal to Oxford, that they might diſpute with the learned men of both Univerſities, Latimer declined the diſcuſſion on account of his great age and infirmities, but delivered his opinion in writing. Refuſing, however, to ſubſcribe the Popiſh creed, he was condemned for Hereſy, and, together with Biſhop Ridley, burnt alive. He behaved with uncommon fortitude on the occaſion, and died a real Martyr to the Reformation.

Latimer was learned, virtuous, and brave: a remarkable inſtance of the laſt quality is adduced by Fox, who ſays, that inſtead of the uſual New Year's gift of gold, &c. he preſented Henry the Eighth with a New Teſtament, incloſed in a napkin, with this motto:—*Fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus.*

NICHOLAS HEATH, Archbiſhop of York, 1555, 2d Mary.

CUTHBERT SCOT, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1556, 4th Mary.

WILLIAM HUGHS, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, 1573, 16th Elizabeth.

WIL-

WILLIAM CHADDERTON, Biſhop of Lincoln, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

ANTHONY WATSON, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1596, 38th Elizabeth.

VALENTINE CAREY, Biſhop of Exeter, 1621.

Dr. JOHNSON, Archdeacon of Dublin.

BRUTE BABBINGTON, Biſhop of Londonderry, in Ireland.

GEORGE DOWNHAM, Biſhop of Londonderry.

WILLIAM CHAPEL, Biſhop of Oſſory.

JOHN SHARP, Archbiſhop of York, 1691, 3d William and Mary. It was through the influence of this Prelate, and the Ducheſs of Somerſet, with Queen Anne, that Dean Swift was prevented from having a Biſhopric; they having repreſented to her on their knees, for upwards of an hour, the irreligious tendency of the *Tale of a Tub!*

Swift has accordingly taken care not to forget him: in the poem upon himſelf, he ſays:

> York is from Lambeth ſent to ſhew the Queen,
> A dang'rous treatiſe writ againſt the ſpleen;
> Which by the ſtyle, the manner, and the drift,
> 'Tis thought could be the work of none but Swift:
> Poor York! the harmleſs tool of other's hate,
> He ſues for pardon, and repents too late.

The laſt line was occaſioned by the Archbiſhop's having

having sent a message to Swift, that he was sorry for what he had done, and desired his pardon. He found, however, that Swift neither forgave nor forgot. Resentment stuck to him like sand.

FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1749, 22d Geo. II.; translated to Canterbury, 1768, 8th Geo. III.

EDMUND LAW, Bishop of Carlisle, 1769, 10th Geo. III. The learned translator of Dr. King's Origin of Evil, and author of many other excellent works.

BEILBY PORTEUS, Bishop of Chester, 1776, 17th Geo. III. and the present excellent Bishop of London; to which See he was translated in 1788.

JOHN LAW, son of the Bishop of Carlisle; successively Bishop of Killala, Clonfert, and Elphin, in Ireland. Geo. III.

NICHOLAS GRIMALD, a Poet of considerable rank in his time; and, according to Mr. Hayley *, the first writer of blank verse. He was born in the year 1519, and educated in Christ's; but in the year 1542, removed to Oxford. In 1547, on the foundation of Henry the Eighth's College, he was admitted a Senior, or Theologist; about which time he read a public lecture in the large refectory of that house. He was also Chaplain to Bishop Latimer; but, to avoid persecution, complied with the religion

* Life of Cowper.

of

of Queen Mary. He was in great eſteem about the 15th of Elizabeth. Ridley gives him the character of a man of much eloquence, both in Engliſh and Latin.

He was the author of ſeveral poems, among the Earl of Surrey's "*Songs and Sonnets.*" His "*Archipropheta, ſive Johannes Baptiſtæ Tragædia,*" was firſt printed in 1548. The titles of ſeveral other dramatic pieces, poems, tranſlations, &c. will be found in Bale and Tanner.

GABRIEL HARVEY, was born about 1545, of a good family, nearly related to Sir Thomas Smith, and was educated at Chriſt's, where he took both his degrees of Arts. He was afterwards Proctor of the Univerſity. Having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Civil Law, in 1585, he took his degree in that faculty, and practiſed as an Advocate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London.

Towards the latter part of his life, he began to ſtudy Aſtrology, and finally turned Almanac-maker; in which capacity he was ſeverely and not undeſervedly ridiculed by Thomas Naſh and Robert Green.

He died in the year 1630, aged eighty-five.

Wood ſays, he was eſteemed an ingenious man and an excellent ſcholar. Spenſer, the Poet, was his intimate friend; from whom we learn, that he was highly eſteemed by the all-accompliſhed Sir Philip Sidney and Mr. Dyer.

As to his poetical talents, Mr. Upton is of opinion,

nion, that his poem, prefixed to the Fairy Queen, and ſigned Hobbinol, would, if he had written nothing elſe, have rendered him immortal.

JOHN MAJOR, a ſcholaſtic Divine and Hiſtorian of the ſixteenth century. After ſtudying ſome time in Chriſt Church, he went to Paris, and increaſed his ſtock of learning in the College of St. Barbe, under the famous John Boulac. From thence he removed to that of Montacute, where he began the ſtudy of Divinity under the celebrated Standouk. In 1505, he was created D.D. at the College of Navarre, and in 1519 returned to Scotland.

He taught theology for ſeveral years in the Univerſity of St. Andrew; but at length, being diſguſted with the quarrels of his countrymen, he went back to Paris, and reſumed his lectures in the College of Montacute, where he had ſeveral pupils, who afterwards became men of great eminence. Returning once more to Scotland in 1530, he became Profeſſor of Theology at St. Andrew's, and afterwards Provoſt. Du Pin ſays, that "of all the Divines "who had written on the works of the maſter of "the ſentences, Major was the moſt learned and "comprehenſive." Launoy, and other French writers, have given him the ſame character. His Hiſtory of Scotland, though written with boldneſs, is in a barbarous ſtyle, and often fabulous.

JOHN LELAND, the great Engliſh Antiquarian, after receiving the early part of his education at St. Paul's

Paul's School, of which the grammarian Lillye was then Master, removed to Christ's College, Cambridge. Greek being little taught in this country, he removed to Paris to study that language *.

On his return to England, having taken orders, he was appointed by Henry VIII. one of his Chaplains; and, in 1533, King's Antiquary, an office created and dying with him, and never since re-established. His commission empowered him to search for ancient writings in all the libraries of Colleges, Abbies, Priories, &c. within his Majesty's dominions.

He soon afterwards set out on his travels in search of antiquities, which employed him six years; during which time he visited every part of England, where monuments of antiquity were likely to be found. On the conclusion of his tours, he devoted six years more of his time to digesting and preparing his materials for publication.

In 1547, poor Leland was at first seized with a deep melancholy, which was shortly followed by a total deprivation of reason. In this dreadful state he remained till 1552, when death happily came to his release.

He was a man of great learning, an universal linguist, an excellent Latin Poet, and a most inde-

* *Cave a Græcis, ne fias hereticus,* was a common maxim. Such profane learning was thought prejudicial to Christianity.

 fatigable

fatigable and ſkilful Antiquarian. On his death, King Edward gave all his papers to Sir John Cheeke, who, on being obliged to leave the kingdom, gave four folio volumes of Collections to Humphry Purefoy, Eſq. which were preſented by his ſon to William Burton, author of the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire. Eight volumes of the Itinerary were alſo in Burton's poſſeſſion; and, in 1632, depoſited by him in the Bodleian Library. The greater part of his other manuſcripts are in the Cotton Library, and have been of the greateſt uſe to our ſubſequent Antiquarians.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Sidney, and Mary, the daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was born in the year 1554, at Penſhurſt, in Kent.

Camden *, in his Kent, ſpeaking of Penſhurſt, and of the Sidney family, ſays:

" But Sir Philip Sidney is not to be omitted with-
" out an unpardonable crime (the great glory of his
" family, the great hopes of mankind, the moſt
" lively pattern of virtue, and the darling of the
" learned world); who hotly engaging the enemy
" at Zutphen, loſt his life bravely. This is that
" Sidney whom Providence ſeems to have ſent into
" the world, to give the preſent age a ſpecimen of
" the ancients. Reſt then in peace, O Sidney!

* Britannia in Kent. Ed. 1695, p. 191.

" we

"we will not celebrate your memory with tears,
" but admiration! Whatever we loved in you (as
" the beſt of authors* ſpeaks of that beſt governor
" of Britain), whatever we admired in you, ſtill
" continues, and will continue in the memory of
" men, the revolutions of ages, and the annals of
" time. Many are the inglorious and ignoble bu-
" ried in oblivion, but Sidney ſhall live to the end
" of time! For as the Grecian Poet has it—

" Virtue itſelf's beyond the reach of Fate."

Sir Philip Sidney was born in November, 1554, during the reign of Philip and Mary. His early and wonderful proficiency in every branch of claſſical and modern literature, induced his father, the renowned Sir Henry Sidney (after a ſhort time ſpent at Chriſt's College), to ſend him on his travels, at an age generally immature, being only twelve years old; and, from that moment, his public life may be ſaid to have commenced.

One of his biographers and conſtant companions, Grevile Lord Brooke, indeed, ſays of him, even at this period †—

" That though he lived with him, and knew him
" from a child, that he never found him other than
" a man."

* Tacit. de Agric.

† Lord Brooke's Life, p. 6, 7, and 8.

And:—" Notwithſtanding his youth, yet that he
" gained reverence among the chief learned men on
" the Continent."

During his travels and reſidence abroad, he formed an intimate acquaintance with moſt of the perſonages then diſtinguiſhed for learning and talents; of which the large collection of letters remaining at Penſhurſt, affords convincing proofs. His tutor was Profeſſor Languet, whoſe epiſtles to Sir Philip have been ſo much admired. His manners and accompliſhments were alſo ſo conſpicuous, as to induce Charles the Ninth, King of France, to honour him with the employment of Gentleman of his Chamber.

After three years ſpent in the acquirement of every ſpecies of knowledge, which ſuch connections and his own indefatigable exertions could obtain, he returned home, where the high reputation he had acquired on the Continent did not permit him to remain long unemployed; for it was a diſtinguiſhing feature in the glory of Queen Elizabeth's reign, that ſhe had the wiſdom to ſelect and employ perſons of the moſt eminent ablities, integrity, and honour.

Sir Philip had ſcarcely attained twenty-one, when he was ſent to Rudolph, Emperor of Germany, to condole on the death of Maximilian the Second. This embaſſy had many ſecret objects, relating to the other German Princes. In letters to his father-in-law,

in-law, Secretary Walfingham, and his uncle, the famous Robert, Earl of Leicefter, he defcribes, in a moft mafterly manner, his firft audiences at the Imperial Court, and the political ftate of the Continent; and draws the characters of the whole Royal Family.

From this period, his life was one continued feries of unremitted exertion in the public fervice.— In all the affairs of the Low Countries he had a moft diftinguifhed fhare, being Governor of Flufhing, with the adjoining territory. And his uncle, the Earl of Leicefter, was forced to acknowledge, that—

"While his nephew lived, he held up his autho-
"rity in the United Provinces; and that he foon
"found reafon to withdraw himfelf from that bur-
"then after his death *."

But although he fhone in all the accomplifhments of a martial age, and his name is renowned in the tournaments and battles of his country, it is not in the characters of ftatefman and warrior alone that this illuftrious perfon demands our attention. In his time, we emerge from the twilight of learning to a period comparatively claffical; and Sir Philip Sidney, whofe birth was celebrated by one of the firft poets † of his time, whofe talents are illuftrated

* Life of Sir Philip Sidney, p. 35.

† *Ben Jonfon* fays.

lustrated by his own Muse, lamented for his unhappy and premature death, by the poetical effusions of a King *, and celebrated by the dignified competition of the Universities, not only of his native but foreign countries, at the same time proved himself the generous patron of learned men, and the example of advancement in every branch of polite learning.

Francis the First had given a new air to literature, which a mixture of gallantry, and the introduction of ladies at his court along with the learned, highly encouraged. Our Henry the Eighth contributed also to give a romantic turn to composition; and Petrarch, "the Poet of the Fair," was naturally a pattern in the elegant and tender effusions of Sidney. The discovery of printing in 1440, had also diffused over Europe, in more copious streams, the fountain of the Muses; in which his mind, always insatiable after every species of useful knowledge, drank deeply.

Such is the short sketch of the biography of this memorable character, whose personal merits raised him within reach of a crown; and who was called for, by a competitor for the kingdom of Portugal, as a man, "Without whom all other aids would

That taller tree, which of a nut was set,
At his great birth, where all the Muses met.

* James the First wrote an epitaph upon his death.

be

be nothing." In short, "Vir, haud facilè discernas, manuve aut consilio promptior."

His conduct and brave death were but the conclusions of a life of virtue, accomplishments, and humanity; and he hardly possessed a fault which did not flow from the nobleness of his nature. He had a solemn tincture of religion. In him the vehement friend, the bold injured enemy, the statesman, and the fine gentleman, were highly conspicuous. His private life seems to be stained by no vice, nor sullied by any meanness: all his sentiments were liberal and elevated. "Nil non laudandum, aut dixit, aut fecit, aut sensit."

In the collection of the Sidney State Papers, published by Mr. Collins, only nine letters of Sir Philip Sidney's (and those perfectly unimportant), are published; which has given rise to cavils as to his real merit in political affairs; of which one may say— "Spreta exolescunt; si irascâre, agnita videntur."

His Sonnets seem to be the effusions of a neglected and despairing lover to an obdurate mistress; and the melancholy strain of complaint pervading the whole, appears peculiarly adapted to the pensive, thoughtless genius of the Poet. The versification, though frequently fettered by the epigrammatic quaintness characteristic of the age, yet possesses many beauties in artless description and fanciful allusion; and although some puerile conceits are discernible, they are, upon the whole, more free from that fault, than the generality of poetical productions

tions at this period. It is well known that Sir Philip Sidney completed a new verſion of the Pſalms, which he dedicated and preſented to his ſiſter, the Counteſs of Pembroke, and which are ſtill at Wilton-Houſe.

In 1580, a quarrel happened between Sir Philip Sidney and the Earl of Oxford, in a tennis-court; and a duel would probably have enſued, if the Queen had not interfered. Sidney was, however, diſguſted, retired from Court, and amuſed himſelf with writing his *Arcadia*. In 1581, we find him foremoſt in the juſts and tournaments which were celebrated for the entertainment of the Duke of Anjou, then in England; whom he accompanied, with ſeveral of the firſt nobility, to Antwerp. In 1583, the Prince Palatine being inſtalled Knight of the Garter, Sidney was appointed to poſſeſs the ſtall in his name; and received, on that occaſion, the honour of Knighthood.

In 1585, he projected an expedition to America, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake; but when he was at Plymouth ready to ſail, he received an expreſs from the Queen, brought by a Peer of the realm, commanding him to return to Court.

He was ſhortly afterwards made Governor of Fluſhing, and General of the Horſe, under his uncle, the Earl of Leiceſter, then commander-in-chief in the Low-Countries. He was here eminently conſpicuous; and he probably would have been elected

elected King of Poland, having been put in nomination for that purpose, if the Queen had not refused to interfere, declaring she could not lose the best jewel of her crown.

On the 22d of September, 1586, in a luckless hour, the gallant Sidney was sent out with a party, to intercept a convoy marching towards Zutphen. The morning being hazy, they fell into an ambuscade. Sir Philip fought with the most desperate bravery; but just as he was mounting a second horse, his first having been killed under him, he received a shot in the thigh, which broke the bone to pieces.

His conduct on the field to a wounded soldier, who was wistfully eying some water in a helmet, which Sir Philip was about to drink *, perfectly accords with his general character.

He was carried to Arnheim, where he lingered eleven days; and so perfectly resigned to his fate, that a few hours before his death, he had the favourite air of *La Cuisse rompue*, which he had set to music, played to him. Thus fell the amiable, the virtuous, the accomplished, the brave Sir Philip Sidney, in the 32d year of his age; a polite scholar, the patron of learning and genius, and the object of universal panegyric.

* Sir Philip called out—"Take it, friend, thy necessities "are greater than mine."

William,

William, Prince of Orange, desired Sir Fulke Greville to tell the Queen, that she had in Sidney one of the ripest and greatest counsellors at that time in Europe. Henry the Fourth, of France, treated him as an equal in nature, and a person fit for friendship with a King. His uncle, the Earl of Leicester, after extolling the behaviour of his officers, speaks of his Sidney in these words:

" Albeyt, I must say, it was too much loss for
" me; for this young manne was my greatest com-
" fort, next her Majesty, of all the world; and if
" I could buy his lief with all I have, to my sherte,
" I would give yt."

The great Walsingham confessed that, " Sidney " overshot him in his own bow." The States of Zealand petitioned the Queen to have the honour of burying him at their own cost. The people of England put on general mourning, and the writers of the age vied with each other who should praise him most. If all this be insufficient to establish the character of a great, a very great man, there is no faith in history; and yet Lord Orford's love of singularity, which prompted his attempt to brighten one of the blackest characters in our annals, has led him wantonly to throw a dark shade over the spotless fame of Sir Philip Sidney.

Sir Philip Sidney's body was brought to England, and buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the Queen's expence.—His Arcadia has passed

through fourteen editions, and been tranflated into French, Italian, and Dutch.

JOHN MILTON, the greateft Poet of this or any other nation, finifhed his education in this College; where it is, I fear, too clearly afcertained, that he was the laft who underwent the degrading punifhment of flagellation *.

This fublime and wonderful genius, oppreffed by poverty, blindnefs, and old age, was yet equal to a fubject, which carried him beyond the bounds of the Creation, and acquired him a fame, before which all earthly grandeur fades. Yet for this eternal monument of the genius of our country, he received only the trifling fum of fifteen pounds!

The age of Charles the Second was, indeed, as deftitute of all ideas of tafte, as of thofe of virtue; and the idle author of a madrigal, or a fong, was more regarded than the greateft ornament of literature. Milton's juvenile productions would alone have immortalized him. The perfonification in his L'Allegro and Il Penferofo, is ftriking; and his Comus is the beft mafque the world has ever feen. There was fomething peculiar in his genius, which ennobled and purified whatever came within his grafp. Even fenfuality is with him divefted of all its groffnefs; and his defcription of the marriage-

* See p. 106.

bed,

bed, is ſuperior to any thing which ever fell from the pen of any other man.

Milton was Latin Secretary to Cromwell, which language he wrote and ſpoke with uncommon facility and elegance; and his letters are to this day eſteemed the completeſt models for his ſucceſſors in office.

All Milton's biographers have aſſerted, that he never abſconded during the proſecution againſt him, after the Reſtoration. There is, however, in the Britiſh Muſeum, the original proclamation, which was iſſued on that occaſion; in which it is diſtinctly ſtated, that great ſearch had been made for him; that he had left his uſual place of abode, and was ſecreted.

A moſt ſingular attempt was made, about ſixty years ago, by one Lauder, a clergyman, to fix on this renowned poet the imputation of groſs plagiariſm; upon a principle, which would tear the wreathe of original merit from the brow of every votary of the Muſes, who has written ſince the days of Homer. Lauder aſſerted, that Milton had merely tranſlated from ſeveral Latin Poets, the moſt admired paſſages in his works; and to eſtabliſh this ſtrange propoſition, he interpolated, in ſeveral Latin authors, forged ſentences, which he quoted. This fraud was, however, ſoon detected, by the ſagacity and critical acumen of Dr. Douglas, the preſent

learned

learned Biſhop of Saliſbury. Lauder, upon this diſcovery, wrote a long apologetical letter to Dr. Birch (now in the Britiſh Muſeum), in which he excuſes himſelf, that, as Milton had, under threats, compelled the printer of King Charles's *Eikon Baſilike* to inſert a prayer, which notoriouſly was not the King's compoſition, in order to encourage the belief that no part of the book was written by that unfortunate monarch, he thought it equally juſt to ſerve Milton the ſame trick; and had accordingly, for that purpoſe, fabricated the ſentences in queſtion.

Even ſuppoſing Lauder's aſſertion to have been well founded, it muſt be admitted that Milton had vaſtly improved upon all predeceſſors; and to detract from his merit, upon the ground of the ſame thoughts have been uſed by another, would juſtify the exclamation of the ſplenetic author; who, after writing a book, and finding what he had ſaid had been long done before, exclaimed—*Pereant, qui ante nos noſtra dixerunt*; and would eſtabliſh the expreſſions of Terence—*Nullum eſt jam dictum quod non ſit dictum prius.*

It appears from a letter of Biſhop Law to Dr. Birch, that the Paradiſe Loſt (the original MS. of which, with other poems, is preſerved in the library of this College), was originally ſketched as a tra-

gedy, and afterwards turned into its present state *.

Dr. Covel, Dr. Hall, the author of Bishop Fisher's Life, Anthony Gilby, Arthur Hildersham, John Downham, Robert Hill, Edward Topsel, Thomas Drax, Richard Barnard, Nathaniel Shute, William Watley, Henry Scudder, Dr. Cudworth, Sir Robert Raymond, lord-chief-justice, Nicholas Saunderson, the famous mathematician, Laurence Echard, the historian, and Dr. Joseph Mede, a learned divine, but too much addicted to astrology, were also of this College.

The present Society consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and fifty-four Scholars; the total number is about 110. Visitors, the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors.

* It is worthy of remark, that Grimbald, the first writer of English *blank verse*, and Milton, the greatest in that path, were both educated at the same College.



S^T JOHNS COLLEGE



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MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND

St. John's College.

THIS College received its name from the dissolved Hospital of St. John's, on the scite whereof it was built. It was founded on the 9th of April, 1511, by the executors, under the will of MARGARET, Countess of Richmond, Foundress of Christ's. The good Countess being under some tie to her son, King Henry the Seventh, to forward Westminster, was obliged to ask his consent to alter her purpose. The King's answer, still extant, is tender and affectionate; it is dated Grenewiche, July 17th, and must have been towards the conclusion of his reign, as he says he was "then de- "clynynge, his syght so much appayr'd, or he so "unfitt for such businesse, that he protests on his "faith, he had been three days or he could make "an end of his letter." The King's consent being thus obtained, the Countess, by her will, devised certain lands in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Northampton, of the value of 400*l.* *per ann.* together with the scite of the dissolved Priory of St.

John, in Cambridge, and the revenue thereof, amounting to 80*l.* a year, to her executors, Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, and others, in truſt for the building and endowing the College.

The exertions of Biſhop Fiſher were ſo unremitting, that the firſt court was finiſhed in 1515, the expence being between 4 and 5000*l.*; but the eſtates in the counties of Devon, Somerſet, and Northampton, being reſumed by the crown, the revenues were very inconſiderable, the allowance to each Fellow being no more than 12*d.* per week, and 7*d.* per week for each Scholar.

In the year 1516, Biſhop Fiſher himſelf came to Cambridge, being Chancellor of the Univerſity, and aſſiſted at the opening of the College, which was performed with great ſolemnity. He alſo conſtituted Dr. Alan Percy Maſter; Dr. Shorton, who had been indefatigable in forwarding the buildings, and active in the government of the College, having reſigned. Thirty-one Fellows were choſen at the ſame time, and a ſet of ſtatutes were framed and ſworn to.

This College conſiſts of three courts, lying between the high-ſtreet and the river. The firſt is entered by a magnificent gate, adorned with four towers of ſtone and brick; on the north, or right hand of which, ſtands the Chapel; on the weſt, oppoſite the gate, is the Hall; and, in the angle

formed

formed by them, the Maſter's-Lodge; and the reſt of the court, which is about 228 feet long, and 216 broad, is taken up by the apartments of the Students. The ſouth ſide is rebuilt with ſtone, and makes a handſome appearance.

The ſecond court is chiefly taken up with the apartments of the Fellows; only on the north a beautiful gallery, belonging to the Maſter's-Lodge, extends the whole length of its principal floor, quite from the Chapel in the firſt court, to the Library in the third. This is much the largeſt court, being upwards of 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth.

From the ſecond court we enter the third, by a grand open arch or portico; this court, which is the leaſt of the three, is ſituate on the river, and has walks and groves on the oppoſite ſide, in full view. Under the apartments on the weſt is a commodious cloiſter; and, on the north, is the College Library, built by that public ſpirited Prelate, Archbiſhop Williams, who was the greateſt Benefactor of his time to every literary eſtabliſhment.

The Chapel, with the Ante-Chapel, is 120 feet long and twenty-ſeven broad, ſeparated by the organ-gallery. The ſervice is performed as in cathedrals; a certain number of ſinging men and choriſters attending.

The Hall is a good room, about ſixty feet long and thirty broad, adorned with fine paintings of the

Countess of Richmond, Archbishop Morton, Lady Margaret, Lord Burleigh, Archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Baker, &c.

The Lodge is a grand apartment, especially the gallery, which is furnished with paintings of Members of the College, the Lords Stafford, Falkland, Jersey, Judge Maynard, and Bishop Gunning.

Adjoining to the Master's-Lodge is the Library, built by Archbishop Williams. It is a spacious room, exceedingly well furnished with scarce and valuable books in all languages, and carries more the appearance of the library of a University, than a single College. There is one class given by Matthew Prior, the Poet, which consists principally of French books, particularly history.

This College possesses every attraction which wood, water, and green fields, can afford it. A fine stone-bridge, of no less than three arches over the sluggish Cam, leads from the College to a grand walk, flanked with lofty elms; at the end of which lies the Fellows' garden, where they have an elegant summer-house, bowling-green, and most agreeable walks, looking into the grounds of Trinity-College on one side, and an open cultivated country on the other. The paths, encompassing two small meadows on the river side, are much admired.

This College was once so crouded with Scholars, that the Students could not be accommodated with

separate

separate studies; and, when writing private letters, were obliged to cover them with their hands, to prevent over inspection *.

After

* The Members of this College are celebrated for the origin of a term, which is in great request among the coxcombs of the day. " *To cut*"—*i. e.* to look an old friend in the face, and affect not to know him. The art of *cutting* was first exemplified in a comedy, publicly acted by the Students of St. John's, in 1606, entitled, " The Return from Parnassus." This elegant term is in equal request at the sister University.

A very degrading appellation has been long applied to the Members of St. John's, of which I find the fullest account in an ingenious and amusing little book lately published, entitled, " Gradus ad Cantabrigiam." It is there observed, that the origin of the term *Johnian Hogs*, has not been hitherto rightly ascertained. The Gentleman's Magazine for 1795, contains this *jeu d'esprit*:

" A genius espying a coffee-house waiter carrying a mess " to a Johnian in another box, asked, if it was a dish of " grains.—The Johnian instantly wrote on the window—

Says ——— the John's eat grains; suppose it true,
They pay for what they eat; does he so too?"

Another writer pretends to have discovered the following in a scarce little book of epigrams, written by one Master James Johnson, clerk, printed in 1613.

To-

After the addition of the third court, King James used to say, that there was no more difference between Trinity College (consisting chiefly of one great quadrangle), and St. John's, than between a shilling and two sixpences.

Among the numerous Benefactors to this College, we find Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lady Anne Brooksby; Dr. Fell; Dr. Keyton; Dr. Lupton; Dr. Downham; Robert Ducket; Robert Holytreehelm; Dr. Linace; Dr. Thomson; Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk; Stephen Cardinal; Sir Ambrose Cave; Lord Burleigh; Lady Mildred Cecil; Sir Henry Billingsby; Dr. Gwynne, Lady Germayne; Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; William Lord Maynard; Archbishop Williams; Sir Ralph Hare; Dr. John Newcombe, and Dr. William Powell, Masters.

To the Scholars of St. John his Colllege.

Ye Johnishe men, that have no other care,
Save onely for such foode as ye prepare;
To gorge your foule polluted trunkes withall;
Meere *swine* ye bee, and such your actyons all;
Like themme ye runne, such be youre leaden pace,
Nor soule, nor reasonne, shynethe in your face.

BISHOPS

Bishops and eminent Men.

George Day, Bishop of Chichester, 1543, 35th Henry VIII.

John Taylor, Bishop of Lincoln, 1552, 6th Edward VI.

Ralph Barnes, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1554, 2d Mary.

Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, 1557, 5th Mary.

James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, 1560, 3d Elizabeth.

Robert Horn, Bishop of Winchester, 1560, 3d Elizabeth.

Thomas Davies, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1561, 4th Elizabeth.

Richard Curtis, Bishop of Chichester, 1570, 12th Elizabeth.

Richard Howland, Bishop of Peterborough, 1584, 27th Elizabeth.

John Coldwell, Bishop of Sarum, 1591, 34th Elizabeth.

John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592, 35th Elizabeth.

William Morgan, Bishop of Landaff, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

Hugh

Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Chester, 1597, 39th Elizabeth.

Valentine Carey, Bishop of Exeter, 1621, 18th Jac. I.

Richard Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, 1624, 22d Jac. I.

Richard Neile, Archbishop of York, 1631, 7th Car. I.

David Dolben, Bishop of Bangor, 1631, 7th Car. I.

Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, 1632, 8th Car. I.

Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, 1634, 10th Car. I.

John Williams, Archbishop of York, 1641, 17th Car. I.

John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, 1662, 14th Car. II.—Among Bishop Gauden's Letters *, is one from Lord Clarendon, which rather tends to confirm the opinion that this Prelate was either the author, or at least an assistant in composing the famous *Eikon Basilike*.

Speaking of that book, Lord Clarendon says:

"The particulars you mention have, indeed, "been imparted to me as a secret: I am sorry I

* University Library.

ever

" ever knew it; and, when it ceaſes to be a ſecret,
" it will pleaſe none but Mr. Milton!"

This Prelate fully expected to be rewarded with the See of Wincheſter; and, on that hope, built the great houſe on Clapham-common. The work was, indeed, carried on under the name of his brother, Sir Dennis Gauden; but, in fact, intended as a manſion for the Biſhops of Wincheſter.

EDWARD WOOLLEY, Biſhop of Clonfert, in Ireland, 1664, 16th Car. II.

PETER GUNNING, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1669, 21ſt Car. II. Tranſlated to Ely, 1674, 16th Car. II.

WILLIAM GULSTON, Biſhop of Briſtol, 1678, 31ſt Car. II.

CAPEL WISEMAN, Biſhop of Dromore, in Ire- 1683, 35th Car. II.

FRANCIS TURNER, Biſhop of Ely, 1684, 36th Car. II.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Biſhop of Norwich and Worceſter, 1685, 1ſt Jac. II.—Swift, in his Journal, ſays:

" This wiſe Prelate turned prophet at ninety;
" and went to Queen Anne by appointment, to
" prove to her Majeſty, out of Daniel and the Re-
" velations, that four years hence there would be a
" war of religion; that the King of France would
" be a Proteſtant, and fight on their ſide; that the
" Popedom would be deſtroyed, &c. and declared

" that

"that he would be content to give up his Bishopric
" if it were not so. The Lord Treasurer (Oxford)
" confounded the old fool sadly in his own hearing,
" which made him very quarrelsome."

JOHN LAKE, Bishop of Chichester, 1685, 1st Jac. II.

THOMAS WHITE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1685, 1st Jac. II.

THOMAS WATSON, Bishop of St. David's, 1687, 3d Jac. II.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, Bishop of Worcester, 1689, 1st William and Mary.

ROBERT GROVE, Bishop of Chichester, 1691, 3d William and Mary.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1704, 3d Anne.

THOMAS BOWERS, Bishop of Chichester, 1722, 9th Geo. I.

RICHARD OSBALDESTON, Bishop of Carlisle, 1747, 18th Geo. II.

RICHARD BEADON, Bishop of Gloucester, 1789, 29th Geo. III.

JOHN ROSS, Bishop of Exeter, 1778, 18th Geo. III.

JOHN CRADOCK, Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, and Archbishop of Dublin.

ROGER ASCHAM, was born near North-Allerton, in Yorkshire, and his father was butler to the noble family of Scroop. He was sent, about the year

year 1530, to St. John's College, where he soon distinguished himself by application, and the abilities which he displayed on different occasions.

In 1548, being then University Orator, he was sent for to Court, to instruct the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), in the learned languages; and he also taught her to write that fine hand, which was so remarkable in her day.

He afterwards attended Sir Richard Morysine as Secretary, on his Embassy to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, at whose court he continued three years. He was not long after appointed Latin Secretary to King Edward the Sixth; but upon the death of that amiable Prince, lost all his preferments, being professedly of the reformed religion. The interest of his friend, Lord Paget, however prevailed, and he was made Latin Secretary to the King and Queen. The most remarkable circumstance of his life is, that though he was a decided Protestant, he yet remained in favour, not only with the Queen, but her Ministers, during the whole period of her merciless reign.

His situation of Latin Secretary was restored to him upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and he had the honour to continue as her Majesty's Secretary in the Greek and Latin languages.

Ascham was the brightest genius and the most finished scholar of his day. From having been pupil to Sir John Cheke, and preceptor to Queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, he ufed to fay, that he had been pupil to the greateſt ſcholar, and preceptor to the greateſt pupil in England.

His moſt celebrated work was his *Schoolmaſter*, in which he differs, with his great predeceſſor Poſſelius, as to the uſe of the *virgula obliqua*; being of opinion that that puniſhment belonged rather to the parent than the ſchoolmaſter. He always declared himſelf averſe to pupils reading grammars by themſelves, and labouring at rules without any knowledge of the language. He underſtood the principles of blank verſe well; and Milton alludes to him in the ſhort account of that ſpecies of poetry, prefixed to his Paradiſe Loſt.

During his abode at the Univerſity, he was paſſionately fond of archery, for which he was cenſured; and it was upon that occaſion that he wrote his *Toxophilus*, and dedicated it to Henry VIII. who ſettled a penſion of 10*l. per ann.* on him. It is in many parts very whimſical; he appears to think that every man to be a complete archer, ſhould be as learned as himſelf.—The *Schoolmaſter* was republiſhed by Mr. Upton, in 1711.

His Latin Epiſtles were firſt printed by Mr. Grant, in 1576, and have ſince paſſed through many editions; the beſt of which is the Oxford one, in 1703. They are valuable both for the ſtyle and matter, and are almoſt the only claſſical work of the kind ever written by an Engliſhman. He died

very

very poor, in the year 1568, much lamented by all, especially the Queen, who declared she would rather have lost ten thousand pounds. Camden says, that he had a great propensity to dicing and cock-fighting.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, was born at Buckhurst, in the County of Sussex, in the year 1536. Towards the latter end of Edward the Sixth's reign, he appears to have taken a Master of Arts degree, at Cambridge; and soon after removed to the Inner-Temple, where he studied the law, and was called to the bar.

His poetical talents were first displayed at the University; and he was too decided a votary of the Muses to relinquish his juvenile amusements. We have to lament that none of his earlier productions are preserved, which Wood tells us were much admired.

In 1557, he was a distinguished Member of the House of Commons; and about the same time wrote the *Induction*; much in the style which Spenser afterwards adopted. It was intended as an introduction to the *Myrror of Magistrates*; a work which was designed to comprehend all the unfortunate great from the beginning of our history. Lord Orford says, that our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in that book. To that plan, and to the boldness of

Lord Buckhurst's new scenes, perhaps we owe Shakspeare!

His next production was the tragedy of *Gorboduc*, the first tolerable production of that species in our language. It is, indeed*, an elegant performance, and is a perfect specimen of simplicity of style and propriety of character. It was acted before Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, with great applause, by the gentlemen of the Inner-Temple.

In 1566, Mr. Sackville made the tour of France and Italy. From some cause, which does not appear, he was imprisoned at Rome, when the news of his father's death was communicated to him; by which he became possessed of a very considerable fortune. Immediately upon obtaining his liberty, he returned to England; and soon after his arrival, received the honour of knighthood, and was created Lord Buckhurst.

He was one of the Commissioners to try the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots; and had the painful duty imposed upon him of reporting the confirmation of the sentence, and seeing it executed.

In 1587, he was sent Embassador to the States-General, in consequence of their complaints against the Earl of Leicester; whose interest was, however,

* Mr. Spence, at the instigation of Mr. Pope, republished it in 1736, with a Preface; in which he states that it is our first dramatic piece written in verse.

suffi-

ſufficient, to prevail on the Queen to recal and confine him to his houſe. From this unjuſt reſtraint he was, however, ſoon liberated, by the death of Leiceſter, being reſtored to favour, and, in 1593, inſtalled a Knight of the Garter. The Queen, ſoon after, gave a yet more decided proof of her partiality for Lord Buckhurſt; for in 1591, ſhe cauſed him to be elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, in direct oppoſition to the Earl of Eſſex. In 1598, he ſucceeded Lord Burleigh in the important office of Lord-High-Treaſurer; and ſat as High-Steward on the awful occaſion of the trials of the Earls of Eſſex and Southampton.

James the Firſt, on his acceſſion, confirmed to him the office of Lord-High-Treaſurer for life; and he was, at the ſame time, created Earl of Dorſet.

Lord Buckhurſt died ſuddenly, on the 19th of April, 1608, in the Council-Chamber, and was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey. He was a good poet, an able Miniſter, and an honeſt man. From him deſcended the preſent noble family of the Dorſets; and "it were needleſs," ſays Lord Orford, "to add, that he was the patriarch of a race of genius and wit."

Edward Vere, the ſeventeenth Earl of Oxford, was born about the year 1540, and educated in St. John's. He finiſhed his education by travelling into Italy; and is ſaid to have been the firſt who

brought perfumes and embroidered gloves into England. Queen Elizabeth is somewhere drawn with a pair of these gloves on her hands.

He shared in all the martial atchievements of this gallant reign, and particularly distinguished himself in two tournaments before her Majesty, in 1571 and 1580. Together with Lord Buckhurst, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to try the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. On occasion of the Spanish Armada, he behaved with great bravery, and joined the fleet with several ships, hired and manned at his own expence.

He married the daughter of Lord Burleigh, with whom he used every persuasion to save his friend, the Duke of Norfolk, but the wary treasurer continuing immoveable, he swore in revenge, that Burleigh's daughter should suffer for her father's unrelenting spirit. He accordingly forsook her bed, and resolved on squandering away his fortune. It is evident, however, that he did not pursue this foolish intention; for the greatest part of his estate descended to his son.

He was a polite Scholar, an excellent Poet, and Comedian. Wood says, that several of his compositions were published, the very titles of which are lost. He died in the year 1604.

THOMAS NASH. He is mentioned by Langbain, Gildon, Philips, Cibber, and in the Companion to the Play-House.

It appears that he was educated at St. John's, where he resided seven years. He was evidently a companion of the poet Green, from being present at the fatal repast of pickled-herrings in 1592. In 1597, he was either confined, or otherwise troubled, for a comedy, on the *Isle of Dogs* *, although he wrote but the first act; and the players, without his knowledge or concurrence, supplied the rest.—There is, according to Mr. Oldys, a good character of Nash in *The Return from Parnassus, or Scourge of Simony*, acted by the Students of St. John's, in 1606.

Nash more effectually discouraged and nonplussed Penry, the most notorious ante-prelate, Will Harvey, the astrologer, and his adherents, than all the serious writers that attacked them.—He was a man of learning, and had a style very fluent in the bantering way. He died about the year 1600, aged sixty-two. His character is that of a man of humour, a bitter satyrist, and no contemptible poet.

John Dee. This famous Mathematician and Astrologer was born in 1527, and in 1542 sent to St. John's College. He there distinguished himself by his unremitted application to the study of Mathematics, particularly Astronomy, for five years; after which he visited Holland, that he might have the advantage of conversing with several eminent men

* Oldys's Manuscripts.

on the Continent. After ſtaying there about twelve months, he returned to Cambridge; but again left England, ſome ſuſpicion having ariſen among the wiſe men of the Univerſity, that he was a conjurer; principally occaſioned by his exhibiting a piece of machinery, repreſenting the Scarabæus flying up to Jupiter with a man, and a baſket of victuals on its back.

He reſided about two years at the Univerſity of Louvain, where he was held in high eſtimation, and viſited by many people of rank. He afterwards read lectures at the College of Rheims, on Euclid's Elements, with great applauſe.

On his return to England, he was introduced, by Secretary Cecil, to King Edward, who allowed him a penſion of 100 crowns, which he relinquiſhed for the Rectory of Upton upon Severn. In Queen Mary's reign, he was accuſed of holding ſome correſpondence with the Lady Elizabeth's ſervants, and of practiſing againſt the Queen's life by inchantment; in conſequence of which he underwent a tedious confinement, and did not obtain his liberty until 1555.

On Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion, Dee was, by her Majeſty's command, conſulted by Lord Robert Dudley, concerning the propitious day for her coronation. On this occaſion, Elizabeth made him mighty promiſes, which ſhe never performed. In 1571, however, being dangerouſly ill at Loraine,

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ſhe ſent two phyſicians to his aſſiſtance.—On his return to his native country, he ſettled at Mortlake, in Surry; where he proſecuted his ſtudies with unremitting ardour, and collected a valuable library, which was afterwards diſperſed.

On the Queen's illneſs in 1578, Dee was ſent abroad, to conſult with the German Phyſicians, Philoſophers, and Aſtrologers, on the occaſion; and performed a journey of 1500 miles by ſea and land, in the ſpace of 100 days.

His next employment was more rational. The Queen, being deſirous to be informed concerning her title to thoſe countries which had been newly diſcovered, commanded him to examine records, and furniſh her with proper geographical deſcriptions, which he performed to her ſatisfaction. He next wrote on the reformation of the Calendar a ſenſible and learned treatiſe; which did not, however, take place, until the reign of George II.

Hitherto reaſon and ſcience ſeemed to have counterpoiſed his extravagance; but he muſt from this time be conſidered merely as an enthuſiaſtic necromancer and credulous alchymiſt; having, in 1581, formed an acquaintance with one Edward Kelly, with whoſe aſſiſtance he performed divers incantations, and maintained a regular intercourſe with ſpirits. His moſt intimate friends, of that claſs, were the angels Raphael and Gabriel; one of them having preſented him with a black ſpeculum, in which

which his angels and demons appeared as often as he ſummoned them; and Kelley's buſineſs was to record their anſwers. *This ſpeculum, however, turned out to be nothing but a poliſhed piece of canal coal, which was lately in the poſſeſſion of Lord Orford. Butler, in Hudibras, ſays:

> Kelſy did all his feats upon
> The devil's looking-glaſs, a ſtone.

The Roſicrucian Philoſophy of theſe learned madmen was, it ſeems, equally calculated for profit and pleaſure. One of the angels *told Kelly, that a community of wives was an indiſpenſable part of their inſtitution.

In 1583, Albert Laſki, a Poliſh nobleman, and Palatine of Siradia, then in England, was ſo charmed with the feats of Dee and his companion, that he perſuaded them to accompany him to his native country; where ſome time elapſed before he diſcovered himſelf abuſed by their idle pretenſions. They afterwards viſited Rodolph, King of Bohemia, who, though a credulous man, was ſoon diſguſted with their nonſenſe.

They met with no better reception from the King of Poland, but ſucceeded in duping a rich Bohemian nobleman.

Dee having quarrelled with his companion in iniquity, returned to England, where he was once

more

more graciously received by the Queen. He died at his house at Mortlake, in 1608, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Dee was certainly a man of extensive learning, particularly in Mathematics; but vain, credulous, and enthusiastic—and alternately a dupe and cheat. The celebrated Dr. Hook took it into his head to prove that his Journal, published by Casaubon, was entirely cryptographical; concealing his political transactions, and that he was employed by Queen Elizabeth as a spy. The Doctor was, however, certainly mistaken.

Eight of his works were published, and forty-six remain in MSS. in the different public libraries: That a man of such extensive learning, particularly a Mathematician, should entertain such riduculous notions of spirits, and other trumpery, is perfectly inconceivable.

Sir John Cheke. This celebrated Grammarian, Statesman, and Divine, was born at Cambridge, and educated at St. John's. He was principally instrumental in reforming the pronunciation of the Greek language; being first chosen Lecturer, and afterwards Professor. He was afterwards, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, appointed by King Henry the Eighth Latin tutor to Prince Edward; and on the accession of his Royal Pupil to the Crown, was rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and obtained several considerable grants.

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He was also knighted, and successively made Chief Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, Chamberlain of the Exchequer for life, Clerk of the Council, Secretary of State, and Privy-Counsellor. These honours were, however, of short duration. Having acted as Secretary to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, for the nine days of her reign, he was sent to the Tower by Queen Mary, and deprived of great part of his property.

In 1554, he was released, and obtained a licence to travel abroad. At Strasburg, he was reduced to the necessity of reading Greek Lectures for his subsistence. In 1556, in an evil hour, he set out to meet his wife at Brussels; but, before he could reach that city, was seized by order of Philip II. thrown into a waggon, and thus shamefully conducted to a ship, which conveyed him to the Tower of London.—Religion was the cause; and two Romish Priests piously endeavoured to work his conversion, but without success. He was at last visited by Fleckenham, who told him from the Queen, that he must either *comply or burn*. This powerful argument had the desired effect: he complied, and his lands were, upon certain conditions, restored.

Remorse, however, soon put an end to his days. He died in September, 1557, and was buried at St. Alban's. His friend, Dr. Walter Haddon, wrote an inscription on his tomb, which concludes with these two lines:

Gemma

Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

Sir John Cheke was certainly the politest scholar of his age.

WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH, Lord High Treasurer and Prime Minister of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This greatest of English statesmen was born in 1520, and received the early part of his education in the Grammar-School at Grantham; and, in 1535, was entered of St. John's, Cambridge. In 1541, he entered of the Society of Gray's-Inn, with an intention to study the law; but had not been long there when an accident happened, which gave a new turn to his pursuits.

O'Neil, the famous Irish chief, had brought with him to Court two Chaplains, violent bigots to the Romish faith; with whom, when visiting his father, young Cecil had a warm dispute, in which he displayed uncommon abilities. The King heard of it, and desired to see him; when he was so pleased with his conversation, that he desired his father to choose a place for him; who accordingly requested the reversion of Custos Brevium, which Mr. Cecil, soon after the accession of Edward the Sixth, possessed, being then worth about 240*l.* a year.

In 1547, the Protector appointed him Master of Requests; and, on the expedition against the Scots,

he attended his noble patron. At the battle of Muſſelburgh, his life was miraculouſly preſerved by a friend, who, ſeeing the direction of a cannon-ball almoſt ſpent, puſhed him out of its reach; but, in doing ſo, had his own arm ſhattered to pieces by the ball.

In 1548, he was made Secretary of State; but ſuffered in the diſgrace of the Protector Somerſet, and was ſent priſoner to the Tower. In 1551, he was reſtored to his office, knighted, and ſworn of the Privy-Council; and, in 1553, made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, with an annual fee of 100 marks.

On Queen Mary's acceſſion, though he had prudently avoided interfering in Lady Jane Grey's unfortunate attempt, he was diſmiſſed his employment, not chooſing to change his religion.

Although, in this reign, he often oppoſed the Miniſtry in the Houſe of Commons with great freedom and firmneſs, he yet had the addreſs to ſteer through a very dangerous ſea without ſhipwreck.

Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion diſpelled the cloud which had hung over his fortunes. He had long maintained a regular correſpondence with that Princeſs; and, on the very day ſhe was proclaimed, preſented her with a liſt of twelve articles moſt neceſſary for immediate diſpatch. Being ſworn a Privy-Counſellor, and made Secretary of State, his firſt advice was to call a Parliament, and to form

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the legal eſtabliſhment of a national church. His next concern was to reſtore the value of the coin, which had been conſiderably debaſed.

Having effected theſe important objects, and ſuppreſſed a formidable rebellion in the north, as a reward for theſe ſervices, he was made Maſter of the Wards, created Baron Burleigh, honoured with the Garter, and raiſed to the office of Lord-High-Treaſurer.

From this period he continued to fill theſe high and moſt important offices in the ſtate for forty years, and guided the helm of government during the moſt glorious periods of our hiſtory. If the execution of Mary Queen of Scots be unjuſtifiable, Lord Burleigh was blameable; for he was undoubtedly active, and adviſed the whole affair; but as the general tenor of his conduct ſhews him to have been an honeſt man and a conſcientious miniſter, he probably thought it neceſſary to the peace of the nation and the ſecurity of the Queen.

He died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1598, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the family vault at Stamford, where a magnificent tomb was erected to his memory.

Lord Burleigh was doubtleſs a man of ſingular abilities, indefatigable application, inviolable attachment to the intereſts of Elizabeth, and one of the moſt upright Miniſters ever recorded in the annals of his country. Notwithſtanding his long enjoy-

ment of ſuch lucrative offices, he left only an eſtate of 4,000*l.* *per ann.* 11,000*l.* in money, and about 14,000*l.* in other effects. It is true he had four places of reſidence, lived ſplendidly, and at his favourite retirement at Theobalds, frequently entertained the Queen at great expence. Not the leaſt uſeful effect of his long adminiſtration, was the abolition of many ſcandalous abuſes.

BEN JONSON. This greateſt Dramatic Poet of his age, was born in the year 1573, and finiſhed his education at St. John's. His motley hiſtory is open for a period of ſix years, from his leaving the Univerſity to 1698, when he produced his firſt play. He * appears, within this time, to have been a bricklayer, player, ſoldier, and forming himſelf for a poet. In the firſt capacity, it is confidently ſaid, that he worked in the building of Lincoln's-Inn: and Decker, in his Hiſtriomaſtix †, reproaches him with having left his trade as a mortar-treader, to become a player, which he could not ſet a good face upon, and ſo was caſhiered. He alſo ſays that Ben performed the part of Zuliman, at the Paris Garden, in Southwark; that he ambled by a play-waggon in the highway, and performed mad Jero-

* See a letter among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, from Mr. Lewis Theobald to the Doctor.

† Publiſhed in 1602, and deſigned as a reply to Ben's "Poetaſter."

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nymo's part, to get service among the mimics. His name does not appear before any play, never having risen to a higher station than that of stroller.

A soldier he appears to have been from his own words; for having disobliged the officers in the character of Captain Tucca, and finding himself obliged to make an apology, he did it in an epigram, at the end of his Poetaster, directed to true soldiers, in these words:

> I swear by your true friend, my Muse, I love
> Your great profession, which I once did prove;
> And did not shame it with my actions then,
> No more than I dare now do with my pen.

Decker hints at his valour, and being a man of the sword. This alludes to a fatal accident which befel Ben, and had better be passed over in silence.

Wood seems to be erroneous in stating that he travelled as tutor to a son of Sir Walter Raleigh; for he was Poet-Laureat in 1603, and regularly produced a play every year after, and at this time Sir Walter's son was only seventeen. He also appears wrong in asserting, that the laureatship was from the first 100*l.* a year; being, during the whole reign of James the First, only 100 marks, and a butt of sack, commuted for 30*l.*; as appears from Ben's petition to Charles I. in which he prays and intreats the King

To make
Of your grace, for goodneſs ſake,
Thoſe your father's marks, your pounds.

This requeſt was granted, with the addition of a tierce of Canary wine.

Ben Jonſon, though the greateſt dramatic poet of his age, borrowed freely from the ancients, with whom he was very converſant, and firſt brought critical learning into faſhion. He poſſeſſes as many defects in tragedy as excellencies in comedy; and the latter are even very confined.

In Jonſon, we ſee the power of induſtry: in Shakſpeare, the force of genius. What appears to be written with great facility, is, in fact, the effect of uncommon labour; and he is totally deficient in harmony and meaſure. He died in 1637, aged ſixty-three, and has a monument erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

LUCIUS CAREY Lord Viſcount FALKLAND.— Lord Clarendon, who had every opportunity of being well acquainted with this accompliſhed nobleman, has drawn him the fineſt and moſt perfect character of any in his admirable hiſtory. It is an aſſemblage of almoſt every virtue and excellency which can dignify or adorn a man. Lord Orford ſays, that, being elected at a very early age, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, an old Member, on his entering that venerable grave Aſſembly, exclaimed,

claimed, "What does he here? He has not yet fown his wild oats:" Upon which Lord Falkland dryly anfwered, "I have come then where there are plenty of geefe to pick them up!" The ftory may be true; but Scaliger and Lipfius both attribute the fame anfwer to Buchanan, on a fimilar remark being made on his entering an affembly of learned divines on the Continent.

The moft confiderable of Lord Falkland's works, is "A Difcourfe of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." It is written in an eafy and familiar ftyle, without the leaft affectation of learning. Swift* fays that when he doubted whether a word were perfectly intelligible or no, he ufed to confult one of his lady's chamber-maids, (not the waiting woman becaufe fhe might be converfant in romances), and by her judgment was guided whether to receive it or reject it †.

Lord STAFFORD, a man of the greateft worth and probity, received his education at St. John's College. He fell a victim to the perjured villainy of Oates. On his trial he made a folemn and pathetic fpeech, protefting his innocence; but he was con-

* A letter to a voung Clergyman.

† I had once, in my own poffeffion, a moft humorour Journal of a tour into Holland in his own hand writing; and alfo an account of a fecret Embaffy into France, with fome very good epigrams.

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demned by a considerable majority, and beheaded on the 19th December, 1680.

Dr. MARTIN LISTER. He was the most distinguished Member of the Royal Society during the rign of Charles II. and wrote many valuable papers in their transactious; and also several books on medicine and natural philosophy. His Book of Shells*, in two volumes folio, is the most valuable of his works. The plates were engraved principally from drawings made by his two daughters in the Ashmolean Collection. For his attention to this beautiful part of Natural History, he was severely ridiculed by Dr. King†, and others. Jupiter has, for much the same reason, been ridiculed by Lucian for spending so large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies. He also wrote a very interesting account of a Journey to Paris.

THOMAS OTWAY. No poet ever affected the passion with a more masterly hand, or was better acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart. He knew and felt all its emotions. He can rouse us into rage, and melt us into pity and tenderness. His language is that of nature, the simplest imaginable, and he equally avoids the rant of Lee and the

* It was re-published with improvements by the late Mr. William Huddesford, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

† See Dr. King's Journey to London, published under the fictitious name of *Sorbiere*.

pomp

pomp of Dryden. His tragedies have always been received with the loudeſt applauſe, and with tears of approbation. He died in all the miſery of extreme poverty, on the 14th April, 1685.

MATTHEW PRIOR was born in July, 1664, and was entered of St. John's College, at the age of 18.

He ſoon burſt from an obſcure origin to the height of reputation, and his "City Mouſe and Country Mouſe," which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Montague, afterwards Lord Halifax, procured him more ſolid advantages than the pleaſure of fretting Dryden. In 1691 he filled the high ſituation of Secretary to the Congreſs at the Hague, to form the grand alliance againſt France, and in 1697, was Secretary to the Embaſſy at Ryſwyck.

In 1700 he publiſhed his "Carmen Seculare," one of the moſt ſplendid of his compoſitions. Thus he was eminent both for his abilities and ſtation; but Pope thought him only qualified to make verſes, and Dr. Johnſon thinks that opinion right. He was certainly well verſed in matters of trade, but his life was irregular, negligent and ſenſual. Scarcely any one has written ſo much, and tranſlated ſo little; but the variety of his writings has made him popular. His "Alma," written in imitation of Hudibras, is rather to be praiſed for correctneſs and induſtry than for comprehenſion or activity of fancy. He is certainly the moſt correct of our Engliſh poets. He has no careleſs lines, and occaſionally neither wanted

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wisdom as a statesman, or elegance as a poet. From his correspondence his character appears to have been friendly, open and candid. With Swift, and the other literary men of his day, he was very intimate and beloved by them all. None of his employments, however, enabled him to realize an independence, and he was forced, towards the latter part of his life, to publish his works by subscription, by which he raised a sufficient sum to purchase a comfortable annuity.

AMBROSE PHILLIPS. The first production of this poet, when at St. John's College, were some verses on the death of Queen Mary. His pastorals were published in 1708, but it was not until the appearance of his play of " The Distressed Mother," that he became high in the ranks of literature, being from that time well known in all the witty and political clubs of the day. Phillips being a zealous Whig, was made a Commissioner of the Lottery on the accession of the Hanover Family, and was also Secretary to the Primate Boulter in Ireland. In 1733, he was made a Judge of the Prerogative Court, and died in 1749, in his 78th year. He was a man of courage, but had a pompous haughty manner. His writings want force and comprehension, but his numbers are smooth and sprightly, and his diction is seldom faulty. Dr. Johnson says that " he has added nothing to English poetry, yet at least half his book deserves to be read: perhaps

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he valued moſt himſelf that part which the critic would reject."

THOMAS BAKER. This learned ornament of St. John's College, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, in the year 1656. He enjoy'd his fellowſhip from this college till the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, when, on refuſing to take the oaths, he was ejected on the 20th of January, 1716. From that period he lived a perfect recluſe, ſeldom going farther than the college walks, or a coffee-houſe in an evening. The only book of his own, which Mr. Baker ever publiſhed, was his "Reflections on Learning," and that appeared anonymouſly. It went through no leſs than eight impreſſions. It is written with great purity of ſtyle, and evinces much learning, but is inconcluſive in point of argument. He lays it down as a maxim, that "we ſhould have more learning if we had fewer books," and declares that he wrote with an honeſt deſign of leſſening the number. The manuſcripts, however, which he left, ſufficiently ſhew how penetrating, accurate, and laborious he was: they extend to no leſs than forty-two manuſcript volumes, all written with his own hand, and relate almoſt entirely to the Univerſity of Cambridge. They were certainly intended as the materials for an *Athenæ Cantabrigienſes*; and, in his hands, ſuch a work muſt have been a maſterly performance; for with all the care and induſtry of Wood, he had a fine genius,

genius, and wrote a correct ſtyle, equally removed from the ſtiffneſs of a ſententious writer, and from that luxuriancy which produces long and languid periods. But he had yet greater qualities for ſuch a work; calmneſs of mind, candour of heart, and a moſt unſuſpected integrity. Of his own college he wrote a moſt complete hiſtory, as far as it goes; and he diſplays much reſearch, great judgment, zeal, and attachment to the college, loyalty to the civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, and candour and liberality to all parties. The whole of theſe valuable manuſcripts were ſold by Mr. Baker to Edward Earl of Oxford, then Lord Harley, for the trifling ſum of 2l. 2s. 6d. and are now in the Harleian Library. Mr. Baker correſponded with all the learned men of his time, and aſſiſted every one who applied to him, in any work on which he might be engaged; particularly Pere Courayer, in his "Defence of Engliſh Ordination." It was his cuſtom in every book he read, to make obſervations, and ſet down an account of the author, or any other intereſting remark, by which he enriched them extremely, particularly the well-known treatiſe on "Hereditary Right," which is now in the Univerſity Library, and many others in St. John's.

Warburton, ſpeaking of him, ſays—"The people of St. John's almoſt adore the man. There is much in him to eſteem, much to pity, and nothing (but his virtue and learning) to envy. He has all the juſtice at preſent done to him, which few people

of

of merit have till they are dead." And Mr. Nelfon (in his Life of Bifhop Bull), fays:—" Amidft all thofe extraordinary talents with which God has bleffed Mr. Baker, it never appeared that he valued himfelf or defpifed others; for though his natural endowments were of no ordinary fize, and were wonderfully improved by ftudy and application, his great learning was tempered with that modeft and humble opinion of it, that it thereby fhone with greater luftre."

His death was what he defired, preceded by no ficknefs and very little pain: it happened on the 2d of July, 1740, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. —His friend, the learned and reverend Mr. Cole, (who, by his will, left 10*l.* to buy a black marble flab for a monument to his departed friend), in a letter to Dr. Waterland, fays:—" We have lately loft here an excellent man, who lived and died in that pleafurable kind of life, of entertaining himfelf and ferving diftant friends in a literary way. I am juft come from hearing a fine panegyric on him from St. Mary's pulpit (by Mr. Clarke). He lived to a great age; but fo lived, as to make it neceffary for thofe he leaves behind him, to think he died too foon."

He was, indeed, moft univerfally lamented. His life was irreproachable, his converfation entertaining and improving, and his countenance pleafing and venerable.

Among the other learned men educated in this College, are George Seaton *; Ralph Barnes; George Bullock; Dr. Cave; Dr. Collins; Dr. Stillingfleet; William Morgan, tranflator of the Bible into Welch; John Knewftubbs; William Whitacre; Thomas Moreton; Dr. Edwards; Dr. Jenkin; Dr. Bentley †; Lord Gainfborough; Duke of Chandos; Earl of Exeter; Earl of Malton, afterwards Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Craven.

The Society, at prefent, confifts of a Mafter,

* This George Seaton was a Scotchman, and feems to have been very unfairly obtruded upon the College, by the royal mandate of James I. The following is a copy of the letter:

James Rex.

Trufty and well beloved we greet you well; The bearer hereof George Seaton, Mafter of Arts, intending to follow the ftudie of Divinity, we are well pleafed to further his honeft defigne in that poynte. And have thought good by thefe prefents to recommend him unto you, willing and requiring you to admit him to a Felowfhip in your Colledge, wherein if no place be prefently voyd, it is our pleafure that he fhall have the firft which fhall happen to be voyd hereafter, notwithftanding any Statute or Conftitution of your Colledge made to the contrarie. Given at our Mannor of Theobalds, the 20th of March, 1619.

To the Mafter and Fellows of St. John's College.

† See Trinity College.

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ſixty-one Fellows, above one hundred Scholars, and many Exhibitioners: the whole number above five hundred. Viſitor, the Biſhop of Ely.

This College ſeems to have ſuffered more ſeverely under the ſcourge of the Oliverians, than any other. They ſeized, in ancient coins, to the value of 22*l.* according to weight (probably of ſilver, the value of which, at 5*s.* the ounce, comes to that ſum), and the communion plate. They plundered the College for ſixteen months together; and converted the old Court (which, before the other was built, contained above 300 Students at a time), into a priſon, for his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects.



MAGDALEN COLLEGE



EDW^{D} STAFFORD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM

Magdalen College.

THIS College is the only one on the north ſide of the river, and in that part of the town called Caſtle-End. The largeſt Court is about 111 feet long, and 78 broad; the Chapel and Maſter's-Lodge being on the north, and the Hall on the eaſt. The ſecond Court is handſome, and more removed from the noiſe of the town. On the north-eaſt is a handſome ſtone building, with a Cloiſter in front; and the Fellows' apartments in the north and ſouth wings.

The Chapel, which is extremely neat, is about forty-eight feet long, eighteen broad, and of a proportionable height. The Altar-piece, of plaiſter of Paris, repreſenting the Reſurrection, in alto relievo, by the ingenious Mr. Collins, is worthy of obſervation.

The Hall is forty-five feet long, eighteen broad, and twenty-one high; having a good Gallery and Combination-Room at the ſouth end.

The old Library, in the north-eaſt angle of the

firſt Court, is well furniſhed with printed books and manuſcripts. Over the Cloiſter, in the ſecond Court, is an invaluable Library, with this inſcription and motto:—

BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.

"Mens cujuſque is eſt quiſque."

In this collection are the books and manuſcripts of Samuel Pepys, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; a man who did more to reduce the complicated buſineſs of this department, and perfect the adminiſtration of the Engliſh Navy, than any who either preceded or have ſucceeded him. They conſiſt of a large collection of Acts of State, Books, and Manuſcripts, relating to Maritime Affairs, in ſeveral reigns. There is alſo, in this Library, a great number of curious prints and drawings, by the moſt celebrated maſters in Europe.

The original Founder of this College was EDWARD STAFFORD, Duke of Buckingham, ſon of Henry, the preceding Duke, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III.—Edward was reſtored to his father's honours and eſtate, and became the diſtinguiſhed favourite of Henry the Eighth. He *attended that monarch at his famous interview with* Francis the Firſt, and vied with the rival Sovereigns in

in pomp and ſplendour. He was, however, rapidly thrown from the heighth of glory; being ſuſpected, and conſequently accuſed, by Wolſey, of a deſign to claim the ſucceſſion to the crown, upon the mere circumſtance of one Hopkins having prophecied that Henry would die without male iſſue. He was declared guilty, and executed on Tower-hill, on the 17th of May, 1521.

His deſtruction may more probably be attributed to his being Lord High Conſtable, the greatneſs of that ſituation always exciting ſuſpicion; and this ſuppoſition is corroborated by the circumſtance of his being the laſt who held that office. It is alſo probable that Wolſey wiſhed to deſtroy his rival favourite; for, having one day had the impudence to dip his fingers in the baſon, which Buckingham held for the King to waſh his hands in, the Duke, to ſhew his ſenſe of the inſult, poured ſome of the water into the Cardinal's ſhoes. Wolſey, enraged at this, threatened, on the firſt occaſion, to *ſit* on Buckingham's *ſkirts*.

The latter, on his next appearing in the royal preſence, came in a jacket without any ſkirts; and, upon the King's enquiring the reaſon, told him, with an air of pleaſantry, that it was merely to diſappoint the Cardinal, by putting it out of his power to perform his threat.

The College, however, not being legally completed on the Duke's death (as was pretended in the caſe

cafe of Chrift Church, Oxford, founded by Wolfey), THOMAS Lord AUDLEY, Baron of Walden, and Lord High Chancellor of England, obtained a grant from Henry VIII. incorporated the Society by the name of "The Mafter and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College in the fair Univerfity of Cambridge," and endowed it with lands for the maintenance of a Mafter and four Fellows; which number has fince been increafed to fixteen, by the benefactions of Mr. Dennis, in 1543; Mr. Spendloffe, of Lincoln, in 1584; Sir Chriftopher Ray, Lord-Chief-Juftice of the Common-Pleas, in 1587; and, at his death in 1592, the Countefs of Warwick, daughter of the faid Sir Chriftopher, in 1624; Mr. John Smith, Prefident of the College, in 1637; and the Rev. Mr. Drue Drury, in 1698.

Several good Fellowfhips and Exhibitions were founded by John Hughs, Chancellor of Bangor, in 1543; Mr. Roberts, in 1591; Godfrey Fuljamb, Efq. in 1604; Mr. William Holmes, in 1656; Dr. Duport, Mafter of this College, in 1679; Dr. Milner, Vicar of Bexhill, in Suffex, in 1722; and his fifter, Mrs. Milner; Dr. Millington, Vicar of Kenfington, in 1724; and his brother, Mr. James Millington.

The moft confiderable contributors to the new building were Dr. Gabriel Quadring, D. D. Rector of Dry Drayton, and Mafter of this College; Earl of Anglefea; Sir Thomas Sanderfon, afterwards Lord

Lord Caſtleton; James, Earl of Suffolk; Biſhop Rainbow; Samuel Pepys, Eſq.; Biſhop Cumberland; Charles Seymour; Duke of Somerſet; Lord North and Grey; Dr. Duport; Sir Edward Sawyer, Attorney-General.

Some will have it that the ſurname of the ſecond Founder, Lord Audley, is contained in Maudlin, the common appellation of this College; thus: *M'AUDLEY'N.* Another writer ſuppoſes that it originated from their *wine-leſs* lives, and drinking *tea* to exceſs; which is certainly corroborated by the evidence of Fuller, as to their regularity; for he ſays, that—

"Though the Scholars of this College are fartheſt from the Schools, yet they are remarkable for being firſt there; and are entirely removed from all town temptations, being cut off from the continent of Cambridge by the river, and having the roſe-garden on the one ſide, and (what is no roſe), a ſmoking brewhouſe belonging to Jeſus on the other."

The Members of this College ſeem alſo to have acquired the nickname of *Simeonites,* from what cauſe I cannot exactly find out. The reverend and *pious* Charles Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's, from whom the appellation takes its riſe, was the venerated inventor of "*Skeletons* of Sermons!"

BISHOPS

Bishops and eminent Men.

George Lloyd, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1604, 2d Jac. I.

John Bridgman, Biſhop of Cheſter, 1619, 17th Jac. I.

Edward Rainbow, Biſhop of Carliſle, 1664, 16th Charles II. This learned and eloquent Divine was ejected from the Maſterſhip of this College for not ſigning the Engagement in 1650, but reſtored in 1660. He firſt diſplayed the quickneſs and brilliancy of his parts by an extemporary ſpeech at a public act, when called upon to ſupply the place of the prevaricator, who had been pulled down by the Vice-Chancellor for his ſcurrility.

He, on many occaſions afterwards, diſplayed his ſuperior eloquence in the pulpit; but his ſtyle was too florid, and even bordered upon affectation, which he afterwards corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety. His charities were numerous and well applied. He died on the 26th of March, 1684.

Richard Cumberland, Biſhop of Peterborough, 1691, 3d William and Mary. This learned Prelate was the author of a valuable book on the law of nature and nations, and of ſeveral other works.

Richard

RICHARD CLAYTON, D. D. Mafier of St. John's, and Dean of Peterborough.

JOHN PEACHEL, Mafter, fufpended by the Ecclefiaftical Commiffion, in 1667, when he was Vice-Chancellor.

DANIEL WATERLAND, D. D. Chancellor of Yoik and Archdeacon of Middlefex.

Dr. HOLINS.

Earl of ANGLESEA.

Lord NORTH and GREY.

Sir THOMAS SANDERSON, afterwards Lord Caftleton.

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, Bifhop of London. He wrote more pieces againft Popery than any other of his cotemporaries. Dr. South, his adverfary, on the difpute concerning the Trinity, acknowledged his merit in the Popifh controverfy, though in nothing elfe.

Sir ROBERT SAWYER, Attorney-General, from 1681 to 1687; during which period he fhewed himfelf, upon many important occafions, a moft judicious and expert lawyer, and a no lefs ufeful man. He formed himfelf after the Lord-Chief-Baron Hale, under whom he practifed, and of whom he was a juft admirer. Like that excellent perfon, he was a man of general learning, and poffeffed an integrity which nothing could corrupt. James foon difmiffed him from the office of Attorney-General, perceiving that he could not be prevailed upon to pervert the

laws

laws to purpofes never intended by the Legiflature. He has been juftly cenfured for his harfh treatment of Lord Ruffel on his trial; which appeared ftill ftronger, when contrafted with the gentlenefs and candour of Pemberton. He died at Highcleer, in Hampfhire, 1692.

The Earls of SUFFOLK, and feveral others of that family, defcended from the Founder, Lord Audley, were educated at this College.

The Society, at prefent, confifts of a Mafter, fixteen Fellows, forty Scholars and Exhibitioners. Number, in general, about fifty-five. Vifitor, Lord Howard.



TRINITY COLLEGE



HENRY 8TH

Trinity College.

TRINITY College is ſituate between the high ſtreet on the eaſt, and the river Cam on the weſt; having St. John's College on the north, and Caius College on the ſouth, and contains two ſpacious quadrangles.

The firſt Court, next the ſtreet, is much the largeſt, being 344 feet in length on the weſt ſide, and 325 on the eaſt; 287 feet broad on the ſouth ſide, and 256 on the north. It has a magnificent gate *, which is the entrance from the ſtreet; and another gate, adorned with four lofty towers, called Queen's-gate, on the ſouth. The Chapel, the Maſter's-Lodge, and the Hall, form near one half of this grand quadrangle; in the middle of which is a beautiful conduit of an octagonal figure, ſupported by pillars, which ſupplies the College with excellent water, always running, conveyed thither by a ſubterraneous aqueduct a mile in length.

* On the top of this tower was Sir Iſaac Newton's Obſervatory, lately taken down.

The fouth end of the weft fide has been rebuilt in an elegant ftyle, and is a fpecimen of the manner in which it is propofed to rebuild the whole quadrangle. In this building are the new Combination-rooms; the largeft of which is very neatly fitted up and adorned with the paintings of his grace, Charles Duke of Somerfet, Chancellor of the Univerfity, in full robes of the Order of the Garter, painted by Dance; and John, Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horfe, painted by Sir Jofhua Reynolds, being prefents from Charles Lord Granby, then Member of Parliament for the Univerfity, and now Duke of Rutland; and a painting of Zachary Pearce, Bifhop of Rochefter.

The fecond Court, which was built by Dr. Thomas Nevill, Dean of Canterbury, Mafter of this College, and called Nevill's Court, meafures 228 feet on the fouth fide, 223 on the north, 132 on the eaft, and 148 on the weft. The greateft part of the fouth and north fides having been rebuilt, and the other parts much altered and beautified with a baluftrade, and other ornaments, this Court is efteemed the moft elegant; being encompaffed on three fides by a fpacious piazza, over which are the Library and apartments of the Students; the Hall forming the eaft fide of the Court, in the front of which is a grand tribunal upon a terrace, with an handfome flight of fteps and baluftrade. The area, in the middle, is laid out in one beautiful

large

large grafs plat, with a neat border of ftone round it.

The Chapel is a grand and elegant ftructure, 204 feet in length, including the ante-chapel, and thirty-three feet eight inches broad on the infide; the height forty-three feet feven inches. A beautiful fimplicity reigns throughout the building. The Altar-piece is a fine painting by Weft; the fubject St. Michael driving the rebellious Angels out of Heaven, which was put up at the expence of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Hinchliffe, Lord Bifhop of Peterborough, and Mafter of the College: on each fide of the Altar are two fine pieces of old painting, reprefenting the figures of our Saviour and St. John the Baptift on one fide, and the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth, the mother of St. John, on the other, in niches finely painted in perfpective. It is adorned with elegant ftalls, and a noble organ-gallery, which feparates the Chapel from the Ante-Chapel. Here are finging men and chorifters as in a cathedral, and a moft admirable organ; and there is no place where the audience are more agreeably entertained with folemn church-mufic: nor is the eye lefs delighted than the ear, from the great number of Students ranged in regular order, in this noble oratory; which is illuminated in the evening by a vaft number of wax lights.

In the ante-chapel ftands, erected at the expence of the late Mafter, Dr. Smith, a noble ftatue of

Sir Isaac Newton, executed by the celebrated Roubiliac, and is esteemed an admirable piece of statuary *.

Near the Chapel stands the Master's-Lodge, in which are very grand apartments, fit for the reception of a prince; and here the King always resides, and is entertained, whenever he visits Cambridge. The Judges also, in their circuits, make this their residence during the Assizes.

The Hall, at the south end of the Master's-Lodge, is suitable to the other public buildings; being upwards of 100 feet long, forty broad, and fifty high, with two grand bow windows of an extraordinary depth. It is adorned with the portraits of Sir Henry Spelman; Lord-Chief-Justice Coke; Sir Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, Lord-Chancellor of England in the reign of King James I.; Bishop Pearson; Bishop Wilkins; Mr. Ray; Mr. Cowley; Lord Russel; Sir Isaac Newton; the Earl of Macclesfield,

* On the pedestal is this Latin inscription:

Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit.

We may, indeed, say:

"He, belov'd
Of Heaven! whose well purg'd, penetrative eye,
The mystic veil transpiercing inly scann'd
The rising, moving, wide, established frame."

clesfield, Lord-Chancellor in the reign of King George I.; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Radcliffe; Dr. Barrow; Mr. Dryden; Dr. Bentley; and Dr. Robert Smith, F. R. S. formerly Masters; and Prince William of Gloucester, who was educated here.

The portraits of learned Members are not only superior, but more numerous than in any other College. Indeed, had Locke happened to have had his education here, this group might have made head against any University on any subject of literature.

Under the paintings on one side are the busts of the most celebrated of the ancient poets, orators, and philosophers; and on the other, the moderns.

The Library, which constitutes the west end of Nevill's, or the inner court, is the grandest structure of the kind in the kingdom; being 190 feet in length, forty in breadth, and thirty-eight in height within. It is ascended by a spacious staircase, wainscotted with cedar, the steps of black marble; and entering by folding-doors at the north end, it appears inexpressibly beautiful: the floor is of marble. The spacious classes, which are thirty in number, are of oak, which time has reduced to the colour of cedar: and the great number of scarce and valuable books and manuscripts they contain, richly deserve attention. Amongst other curiosities in the Library, are an Egyptian mummy and Ibis, given to the Society by the present Earl of Sandwich, on his return from his travels; who also

 pre-

prefented a great number of curiofities brought from the newly-difcovered iflands in the South Seas. There is alfo a dried human body of one of the original inhabitants of the Madeiras; and the original manufcript of Milton's Comus, and feveral of his other productions; and many of the curiofities brought from Otaheite.

Here are the portraits of the Duke of Albemarle, fon to General Monk, who was fo inftrumental in the reftoration of King Charles II.; of Dr. Gale, Dean of York; of Mr. Gale; of Sir Henry Puckering; of Dr. Nevill, who built the court; and of Mr. Abraham Cowley, the poet; and four beautiful bufts on marble pedeftals, two at each end, of the celebrated Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton. The building was projected by Dr. Ifaac Barrow *, who collected the fubfcriptions for it, which amounted to near 20,000*l.* the celebrated Sir Chriftopher Wren being the architect. The Library is terminated by an elegant window of painted glafs, executed by Mr. Peckitt, of York, from a defign of Cipriani, reprefenting his prefent Majefty feated on the throne under a magnificent canopy. Sir Ifaac Newton and Lord-Chancellor Bacon, the two diftinguifhed Members of this Society, are pre-

* The numerous letters he wrote on the occafion are preferved, and difcover a wonderful fertility of invention, in varying the manner of addrefs to the perfons folicited.

fented

sented to the King by the Muse or Genius of the place; his Majesty attended and advised by the British Minerva, is giving the laurel chaplet to Sir Isaac, who is explaining the sphere. Lord Bacon, in his Chancellor's robes, is in the attitude of study. The window contains near 140 square feet of glass, is allowed by the best judges to be highly finished, in an entirely new style, and has an admirable effect; the expence whereof came to about 500*l.* and was the gift of the late Master of the College, the reverend and learned Dr. Robert Smith, F.R.S. who, besides leaving a good collection of books to the Library, was also a considerable benefactor to the College. In the Library-staircase is a valuable collection of ancient Roman monuments (all brought from the northern parts of England),* the gift of Sir John Cotton, of Stratton, as appears by the following tablet fixed on the wall:

" *Hæc Romanorum monumenta a Cl. Viro Rob.*
" *Cotton Bart. in Angliæ Partibus Boreis undique*
" *conquisita, & in Villam suam de Connington in Agro*
" *Hunting. comportata; huc tandem anno* 1750 *suis*
" *Sumptibus transferenda curavit Joh. Cotton de Strat-*
" *ton Baronettus.*"

And an ancient marble, with a long inscription, from Sigeum. This was bequeathed to the Society by Edward Wortley Mountague, Esq. and sent to the

the College by his daughter, the Right Honourable Lady Mary, Countess of Bute, with a sum of money to purchase a bust of the importer.

This Library, which for the elegance, taste, and judgment, displayed in the inside, may justly be styled the first gallery in Europe, is adorned on the outside with pilasters, carved chapiters, and architraves; and a stone balustrade runs round the top of it. Over the east front are four fine statues, representing Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, done by Mr. Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber, the late Poet-laureat), who executed the two admired figures before Bedlam, and one of the vases in Hampton-Court Gardens. All the upper part of the arches are filled up. In the middle one is a fine bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the new Greek Version of the Bible, in the famous Library of his founding, from the LXX interpreters. Under the Library is a spacious piazza of equal dimensions, out of which open three gates of wrought iron towards the river; over which we pass to the walks by a fine stone bridge of three arches, designed and executed by the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A.

The walks are about the third part of a mile in circumference, having the river and elegant buildings on the east, and corn-fields and an open country on the west. There is a fine vista through the lofty limes of the middle walk; and on the north and south are shady walks of horse-chesnuts and

limes,

limes, which make the whole very delightful, and much frequented both at noon-day and evening. These walks, which, together with those of St. John's, Clare-Hall, and King's Colleges, skirt the whole west side of the town, afford the most advantageous view of the principal buildings. There are few places in Europe, where so many elegant edifices may be taken into the eye at once, on one side, and a rural landscape of native simplicity on the other.

This College was founded by King HENRY VIII. on the scite of two other Colleges, and a hostel, viz.—

1. King's-Hall, founded by Henry III.

2. St. Michael's, built by —— Harvey, of Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 17th Edward II.; and,

3. Physick's Hostel, built by William Physick, Esquire-Beadle; to the revenues of which houses King Henry VIII. made great additions, and erected one spacious College, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity; appointing a Master, sixty Fellows, sixty-seven Scholars, four Conducts, three Public Professors, thirteen poor Scholars, twenty Beadsmen, besides servants; the whole number of Students, Officers, and servants, of the foundation, amounting to 440.

Subsequent Benefactors were, Thomas Allen, Clerk; Sir Edward Stanhope, who gave 900*l.* to the

the Library; the Lady Bromley; the Lady Anne Weald; Mrs. Elizabeth Elvis; Dr. Bill, Maſter; Dr. Beaumont, Maſter; Dr. Whitgift, Maſter; Dr. Coſins; Dr. Barrow, Maſter; Dr. Skevington; William Cooper, Eſq.; Sir William Sidley; Sir Thomas Lake; Sir John Suckling; Dr. Robert Bankworth; Sir Ralph Hare; Dr. Duport; Sir Thomas Sclater; Dr. Babbington; Biſhop Hacket; the reverend and learned Dr. Robert Smith; the late Maſter, Dr. Hooper; and Dr. Richard Walker.

Bishops and eminent Men.

John Christopherson, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1557, 5th Mary.

Nicholas Bullingham, Biſhop of Worceſter, 1570, 13th Elizabeth.

John Whitgift *, Maſter of Trinity, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Whitgift had not been long ſeated on the ſummit of power, when he drew up rules for the regulation of the preſs, which were publiſhed with the ſanction of the Star-Chamber; and ordained that no printing-preſſes ſhould be allowed except in London, and one in each Univerſity; thoſe in London to be licenſed by the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion. That no book ſhould be printed, unleſs peruſed and licenſed by the Archbiſhop and Bi-

* See Peterhouſe, p. 5.

ſhop

ſhop of London, and that no book ſhould be printed againſt any ſtatute or law of the realm.

To this enormous extenſion of inquiſitorial power, we are told, the Queen was induced to agree, on information received from Whitgift: and the violence of the meaſure does ſeem to authorize Mr. Hume's obſervations on the Star-Chamber edicts in Elizabeth's reign, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary *.

In 1587, the Queen offered him the place of Chancellor, which he refuſed.—He conſtantly attended her Majeſty during her laſt illneſs, and was the chief mourner at her funeral. James the Firſt received him moſt graciouſly; but he did not long enjoy the favours of that Prince, a paralytic ſtroke having put an end to his life in February, 1604.

Whitgift was a ſenſible, but not a learned man. His religious principles were uniform, but his zeal rendered them arbitrary and intolerant. In the execution of his office he was indefatigable, and in his manner of living uncommonly profuſe. His love of eccleſiaſtical pomp was ſo extravagant, that he ſeems to have equalled even the ſplendor of Wolſey. He had a body of ſixty ſervants all trained up to martial affairs, and muſtered every week; his ſtable being well furniſhed with horſes to complete their equipment.

* I allude to the elegant and inſtructive lectures of Mr. Mackintoſh.

On

On folemn feftivals he was ferved on the knee; and, on his firft journey to Canterbury, he was attended by a hundred fervants in livery, forty of which wore chains of gold. His whole train of gentlemen and clergy confifted of 500 perfons.—His funeral was attended by his pupils, the Earl of Worcefter, Lord Zouch, and Bifhop Babington, who preached the funeral fermon.

JOHN STILL, Bifhop of Bath and Wells, 1592, 35th Elizabeth.

GERVAISE BABINGTON, Bifhop of Exeter, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

ANTHONY RUDD, Bifhop of St. David's, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

MATTHEW HUTTON, Bifhop of Durham, and Archbifhop of York, 37th Elizabeth, 1594.—This Prelate owed his rife to the high applaufe he gained from his public exercife, when Queen Elizabeth vifited Cambridge. He had once the boldnefs, in a fermon he preached before the Queen at Whitehall, to prefs ftrongly upon her confcience the neceffity and importance of fixing the fucceffion. He even told her, "that Nero was efpecially hated for wifhing to have no fucceffor, and that Auguftus was worfe beloved, for appointing an ill man to fucceed him." He then alluded to the King of Scots, as one who, from proximity of blood, might be expected to fucceed.

This difcourfe probably pleafed all the audience but

but the Queen; who, contrary to their expectation, had sufficient command of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure of countenance, to thank him for his discourse: but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was very desirous of procuring the sermon, but the Archbishop would never let it out of his hands *.

WILLIAM REDMAN, Bishop of Norwich, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

GODFREY GOLSBOROUGH, Bishop of Gloucester, 1598, 40th Elizabeth.

ROBERT BENNETT, Bishop of Hereford, 1602, 45th Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Bishop of Rochester, 1605, 3d Jac. I.

MARTIN FOTHERBY, Bishop of Sarum, 1618, 16th Jac. I.

RICHARD MILBOURN, Bishop of Carlisle, 1621, 19th Jac. I.

GODFREY GOODMAN, Bishop of Gloucester, 1624, 22d Jac. I.

LEONARD MAWE, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628, 4th Car. I.

JOHN COWLE, Bishop of Rochester, 1629, 5th Car. I.

HENRY FERNE, Bishop of Chester, 1661, 13th

* Sir John Harrington.

Car. II.—He was the ſon of Sir John Ferne, of York, Knt. and was for ſome time Chaplain to Biſhop Morton, and Archdeacon of Leiceſter; from which he was removed for his loyalty during the civil wars. On the Reſtoration, he was elected Maſter of Trinity, was Vice-Chancellor in 1660, and Dean of Ely ſoon afterwards. He was next advanced to the Biſhopric of Cheſter, where he ſat but five weeks; and died on the 16th of March, 1662, aged fifty-nine. He aſſiſted in the Polyglot Bible, and was author of many learned works.

JOHN HACKET, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1661, 13th Car. II.—This pious, humane, learned, and eloquent Prelate, was highly eſteemed by all who knew him. His temper was naturally lively, which, added to his innate cheerfulneſs, made him the happy man he ſeemed to be. He would oftentimes, like Plato, give God thanks that he was not bred among rude and barbarous people, but among civil and poliſhed Athenians; that he was not condemned to ſome monkiſh ſociety, or ignorant cloiſter, but to the Greece of Greece itſelf, for ſo he uſed to call Trinity College.

He poſſeſſed the rectories of St. Andrew's, Holborn, a Prebendal-ſtall, and Reſidentiary's Place in St. Paul's, as well as the living of Cheam, in Surry: the two former he was compelled to relinquiſh during the civil wars, but they were returned to him at the Reſtoration.

Soon

Soon after that event, having received notice of the interment of a fanatic belonging to his pariſh, Dr. Hacket got the burial-ſervice by heart. Being a great maſter of elocution, and always much affected with the propriety and excellence of the compoſition, he delivered it with ſuch eloquence and grace, as made a deep impreſſion on every one preſent, and eſpecially the friends of the deceaſed, who unanimouſly declared they never heard a finer diſcourſe; and were not a little aſtoniſhed, when they were told it was taken from our Liturgy; a book which, though they had never read, they were accuſtomed to regard with contempt and deteſtation.

Dr. Hacket's merits were too conſpicuous to permit him to remain long unrewarded. He was offered the Biſhopric of Glouceſter, which he refuſed; ſaying, that he would rather future times ſhould aſk why Dr. Hacket had not a Biſhopric, than why he had one. In 1661, however, he was made Biſhop of the ruined cities of Litchfield and Coventry; and immediately cauſed the magnificent cathedral, the fineſt public building in England, according to Dr. Plott, to be repaired, at the expence of 20,000*l.*

During his retirement with his pupil, Sir John Byron, at Newſtede Abbey, he wrote a Latin comedy, entitled "Loyola;" which was twice acted before King James II.

His sermons, and "Life of Archbishop Williams," were published after his decease: the latter is thought too favourable to the character of the Archbishop; but, observes Mr. Granger, it ought to be recollected, that it is as difficult for a good natured and grateful person to speak ill of his friend and patron, as it is to speak ill of himself. He died in the year 1670, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Robert Skinner, Bishop of Worcester, 1663, 15th Car. II.

John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, 1668, 20th Car. II.

John Creighton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1670, 22d Car. II.

Edward Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1699, 11th Will. III.

Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin.

John Hampton, Archbishop of Dublin.

Nicholas Claggett, Bishop of St. David's, 1731, 5th Geo. II.

Robert Butts, Bishop of Ely, 1738, 12th Geo. II.

Fulke Grevile Lord Brooke, the companion and schoolfellow of his cousin the memorable Sir Philip Sidney, was descended from the noble families of Beauchamps of Powick and Willoughby de Brooke. On his return from his travels, he was introduced to Queen Elizabeth by his uncle Robert Grevile;

Grevile; and, by the influence of Sir Henry Sidney, was nominated to ſome lucrative preferments in the principality of Wales.

In the year 1581, he highly ſignaliſed himſelf in the tilts and tournaments with which the French commiſſioners, who came to treat about the Queen's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, were entertained. From this time he became a conſtant attendant at Court, and a great favourite with the Queen to the end of her reign, having obtained ſeveral very lucrative offices. He was alſo ſeveral times Member of Parliament for the county of Warwick; and, from the frequent appearance of his name in the Journals of the Houſe, ſeems to have been an active man of buſineſs.

During the reign of King James he continued in equal favour; being inſtalled Knight of the Bath, made Under-Treaſurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Privy-Council, Lord of the Bedchamber, and raiſed to the dignity of Baron, by the title of Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp's-Court. He alſo obtained a grant of Warwick-Caſtle, then in ruins, which he repaired at a great expence, and made his reſidence.

In the beginning of Charles the Firſt's reign, he founded an hiſtorical lecture at Cambridge; the firſt profeſſor of which was Iſaac Doriſlaus, a native of Holland, and Doctor in Civil Law.

Lord Brooke lived to the age of ſeventy-four, in

continued profperity, and generally admired as a gentleman and a fcholar, when he fell by the hand of an affaffin, one of his own domeftics; who immediately ftabbed himfelt with the fame weapon with which he had murdered his mafter. The fellow's name was Haywood; and the caufe was a feverc reprimand he received for upbraiding his mafter (whofe will he had fecretly feen), for not providing for him after his death. The affair happened in Brook-Houfe, Holborn.

Lord Brook was buried with great pomp in his own vault, in St. Mary's-Church, Warwick; where he ordered the following infcription to be engraved upon his tomb:

Fulke Grevile,
Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Counfellor to King James,
And friend to Sir Philip Sidney,
Trophæum peccati.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Effex, was born in the year 1567, fucceeded to his title at ten years of age, and two years afterwards was fent by his guardian, Lord Burleigh, to Trinity College. In his feventeenth year, he was introduced to the Queen, who immediately honoured him with ftrong marks of her favour. This need not excite much furprize, as he was her relation, the fon of one of her

moft

moſt faithful ſervants, the ſon-in-law of her favourite Leiceſter, and one of the handſomeſt and moſt accompliſhed men at the Court.

He joined Leiceſter's expedition to Holland, and highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly at the battle of Zutphen, where the gallant Sidney was mortally wounded. On this occaſion, Leiceſter conferred upon him the honour of a Knight-Banneret. In 1587, Eſſex was made Maſter of the Horſe; and, on the threatened invaſion by the Spaniſh Armada, was made General of the Horſe, and Knight of the Garter. From this moment he was conſidered as the happy favourite of the Queen.

That intoxicating ſituation did not, however, render him inſenſible to the allurements of military glory; for without the permiſſion or knowledge of his royal miſtreſs, he followed Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake's expedition againſt Spain, and acted with great courage in the repulſe of the Spaniſh garriſon at Liſbon. The Queen wrote him an angry letter on the occaſion, but his return ſoon appeaſed her.

In 1596, he commanded jointly with the Lord-High-Admiral Howard, in the expedition againſt Cadiz, the particulars of which are well known. On his return, he was made Earl-Marſhal of England; in 1598, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and the following year Lord-Deputy of Ire-

Ireland. It is evident that he accepted this, his laft preferment, with great reluctance.

In his * letter to the Queen, he fays:

" From a mind delighting in forrow, from fpirits " wafted with paffion, from a heart torn in pieces " with care, grief, and travel, from a man that " hateth himfelf, and all things elfe that keep him " alive; what fervice can your Majefty expect, " fince any fervice paft deferves no more than ba- " nifhment and profcription to the curfedeft of all " iflands."

His enemies evidently flattered him into the acceptance of this hateful commiffion. They told him that no man but himfelf could fubdue the Irifh rebels. They meant to ruin him, and he fell into the fnare. On his return from Ireland without leave, the Queen received him with a mixture of tendernefs and feverity; but he was foon after committed to the cuftody of the Lord-Keeper, where he remained fix months.

On regaining his liberty, he was guilty of every extravagance to which fools and knaves, or his own paffions, could inftigate him. He confined the Lord-Keeper, the Lord-Chief-Juftice, and two others, fent to him by the Queen to know his grievances, and then marched into the city with his

* Printed in the Cabala.

friends,

friends, hoping that the people would riſe in his favour; but in this he was diſappointed. He was at laſt beſieged and taken in his houſe, in Eſſex-ſtreet, committed to the Tower, tried by his peers, condemned, and executed.

Eſſex was the victim of his paſſions. When the Queen gave him a box on the ear, and bid him *go and be hanged*, he put his hand on his ſword and ſwore revenge. Where was his gallantry on this occaſion? Could a ſtroke from an angry woman tinge the honour of a gallant ſoldier? Many have wondered, that conſidering Elizabeth's affection for Eſſex, ſhe could conſent to his execution; but, if ſhe had been informed and believed that he had ſaid, *She grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcaſe*—where is the woman that would not ſacrifice ſuch a lover to her reſentment?

This very brave, this very loyal ſubject, this favourite of the Queen, this idol of the people, this polite ſcholar and generous friend to literature, thus fell a ſacrifice to his want of that diſſimulation, that cunning, and of that court policy, by which his enemies were enabled to effect his ruin.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury, youngeſt ſon of William Lord Burleigh, was educated in this College. He was Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James, Maſter of the Court of Wards, and afterwards Lord-Treaſurer. He had

great

great abilities, and in industry and capacity was not inferior to his father; but more artful, insinuating, and insincere. King James used to call him his "Little Beagle," alluding to the many discoveries he made. He built the magnificent house at Hatfield; where he died, on the 24th of May, 1612.

Sir FRANCIS BACON Lord VERULAM, Lord-High-Chancellor of England. Mr. Granger justly observes, of this illustrious ornament of his country, "that he eminently united knowledge, judgment, and eloquence. His penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy, which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming to truth by experiment: but he that presided with such great abilities as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the highest court of justice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own servants; who are said to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he sat in deep abstraction at the top."

It ought not to be omitted, in palliation of the only weak part in the character of this great man, that, though he connived at bribes being taken by his servants, none of his decrees were unjust.

Sir EDWARD COKE, Lord-Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, was educated in this College under Whitgift. The insolence, passion, and excessive rancour of this great luminary of the law, completely equalled his deep knowledge and experience:

and

nor was he inferior in the meanneſs of his adulation, when he called the Duke of Buckingham, upon his return from Spain, "Our Saviour." The ſcholar and the gentleman can never forgive him for his behaviour to the accompliſhed Sir Walter Raleigh, whom, on his trial, he called, "A traitor, monſter, viper, and ſpider of hell." He died at his houſe at Stoke, in Buckinghamſhire, on the 3d of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Sir HENRY SPELMAN. This learned and induſtrious antiquary, to whom every writer of Engliſh hiſtory is ſo much indebted, was ſkilled in all the learned languages, and the chief reſtorer of Saxon; for which he ſettled a lecture in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Dr. Gibſon publiſhed an edition of his Engliſh works in 1695. He died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

LORD RUSSELL, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Bedford.

Sir EDWARD STANHOPE, Vicar-General.

Dr. RICHARD COSINS, Dean of the Arches.

Sir ROBERT NAUNTON, Secretary of State.

Sir JOHN COPE, Secretary of State.

Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, Secretary to the Queen of Bohemia.

JOHN PACKET, Secretary to the Duke of Buckingham.

Mr.

Mr. COLEMAN, Secretary to the Duke of York, who gave the Ptolemaic Library.

Dr. ISAAC BARROW. This learned Divine ſtudied and practiſed that part of Divinity, which makes men wiſer and better. He was famous for his great ſtrength of mind and extent of knowledge; and in mathematics and geometry ſtands unrivalled. The ſame genius, that ſeemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to riſe to the heights or deſcend to the depths of ſcience, could ſometimes amuſe itſelf in the flowery paths of poetry.

Dr. Barrow was excelled only by one, who was his pupil (Sir Iſaac Newton). He was ſingular for the length of his ſermons, having once preached three hours and a half. Indeed, he knew not how to leave off writing, until he had entirely exhauſted his ſubject. He was, according to the annals of the Univerſity, the laſt of the family of the *Spin-texts.* His modeſty is ſtrongly diſplayed, by his conſtant refuſal to ſit for his picture; which was, however, at laſt done by ſtealth, by his particular friend, Mrs. Beale.

Dr. Barrow died in May, 1677, at the age of forty-ſeven. His works, in Latin and Engliſh, are publiſhed in four volumes, folio.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON. This great philoſopher finiſhed his education in this College, under Dr. Barrow, then Maſter; and his application was ſo great,

great, that it was thought he would have killed himfelf with ftudy, if he had not wrought with his hands in making experiments. His mighty talents broke from obfcurity in the reign of James the Firft; and that illuftrious proof of the powers of the human mind, his "Principia," occafioned the greateft revolution that was ever made in the world of fcience. Never was there a motto more applicable than two lines of Lucretius, to this great man:

> "Qui genus humanum ingenio fuperavit, et omnes
> Perftrinxit ftellas, exortus ut ætherius fol."

The epitaph on his monument was written by Dr. Bentley, and is as follows:

Hic quiefcunt
Offa atque pulvis,
Ifaaci Newton.
Si quæris quis et qualis ille fuerit,
Abi.
Sin ex ipfo nomine, reliquia novifti,
Sifte paulifper
Et mortale illud Philofophiæ nomen,
Gratâ mente venerare!

Roger Cotes, Profeffor of Aftronomy and Experimental Philofophy; author of Harmonia Menfurarum.

Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY. This most learned writer, and the greatest critic of his age, was educated at St. John's, and afterwards became Master of Trinity College; from which time he seems to have been involved in continued disputes with the Members of the Society, which were carried on with the most inveterate acrimony. He published a very masterly defence of himself, against the articles exhibited by the Fellows, which was addressed to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College. He was much engaged in controversy; particularly occasioned by his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, in answer to Boyle, for which he was very severely handled by Swift, in the Battle of the Books.

Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON, many years chief Librarian of the University, and the well-known author of "Marcus Tullius Cicero," a free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, and several other learned pieces; in which, says Mr. Masters, he displayed his learning, and lost his character as a Divine and a Churchman.

Dr. ROBERT SMITH, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

JULIAN JOHNSON.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. When Margaret Professor of Divinity, his preaching was so much admired, that whenever he officiated at St. Mary's, the crowd was so great, that the sexton was obliged

to

to take down the windows. He was expelled by Whitgift, when Vice-Chancellor, for Puritanism; and maintained a long controversy with him about church discipline. Cartwright, in his old age, was so afflicted with infirmities, that he was obliged to study upon his knees; and in that unfortunate situation, was thrown a prisoner into the Fleet. He has been called *Malleus Episcopalium.*

WALTER TRAVERS.

WILLIAM WHITACRE.

MATTHEW SUTCLIFFE.

JOHN LAYFIELD, Translator of the Bible.

THOMAS HARRISON, ditto.

WILLIAM DAKINS, ditto.

WALTER HAWKSWORTHY.

GILES FLETCHER.

GEORGE HERBERT, brother of Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, in the reign of James the First, who was a great admirer of his abilities. Soon after the King's death, he took Holy Orders, and was presented to the Rectory of Bemerton, the duty of which he performed in a most exemplary manner; but, to the great regret of all, died in three years after his ordination. On his death he commended his poems to the press; and Lord Bacon had so high an opinion of his judgment, that he would not permit his works to be published, until they had been revised by Mr. Herbert. It is said

that Pope* read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius.

THOMAS RANDOLPH. This Poet was one of the gayest of Ben Jonson's adopted sons. "The Muse's Looking-Glass," is the most generally admired of his works; containing a great variety of characters of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. The juvenile poems of this Poet please much more than his later productions. In his "Poetical Blossoms," there is not that extravagant exuberance of fancy, and ridiculous incongruity of metaphor, which were so greatly admired in the vicious and tasteless age of Charles the Second, and which contributed so much to raise his fame. Cowley was not only corrupted, but himself the corrupter of taste; and was a remarkable instance of true genius seduced and perverted by false wit. He was more happy in his imitations of the voluptuous gaiety of Anacreon, than the lofty flights of Pindar. That passion for study and retirement, which increased so strongly with his years, first appeared at the age of thirteen, in his "Essay upon Himself;" and which an elegant critic has thought equal to that of Pope, written about the same period of life.

* See the "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," p. 85.

Dr.

Dr. Campbell, in his "Hermippus Redivivus," says that the Royal Society originated from Cowley's notion of a Philosophical College. No man ever had fewer enemies; his maxim being, "never to reprehend any body, but by the silent reproof of a better practice."

JOHN DRYDEN, the Father of true English Poetry, was educated in this College. His universality of writing has been objected to him as a fault; but it ought to be considered, that it was the unhappy effect of penury and dependence. He certainly was the greatest improver of our language, but generally failed in his dramatic compositions. His Prologues, Epilogues, and Prefaces, are more valuable than the works themselves. Contrary to the common course, neither poverty could damp or old age extinguish his native fire; and "Alexander's Feast," written when far advanced in years, is confessedly at the head of modern lyrics, and in the true spirit of the ancients. Dryden's necessities, unfortunately for his fame, produced a panegyric for all characters, and a new religion for every change of the times. On the accession of James he turned Roman Catholic, on which he displayed much zeal; though he had but a few years before written the "Spanish Fryar."

Dr. DUPONT.—Mr. DUKE.

EDWARD LIVELY, a great Hebrew Scholar and Chronologer.

Philemon Holland, commonly called the "Translator-General of his Age," was a Schoolmaster, and practised physic at Coventry. He made many useful additions to the "Britannia," which was the most valuable of his productions. He continued to translate till the age of eighty, and died in 1636, in his eighty-fifth year. He made the following epigram, upon writing a large folio with a single pen:—

> With one sole pen I writ this book,
> Made of a grey goose quill;
> A pen it was when it I took,
> And a pen I leave it still.

William Alabaster. This Divine, who never rose higher in the Church than Prebend of St. Paul's, was one of the best Latin Poets of his age; and particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental Languages. He was once a convert to the Roman Catholic Religion, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but, observes Mr. Granger, he soon found many more for his return to the Church of England.

Edward Sympson, D. D. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. He published a very elaborate work, entitled, "Chronicon Catholicum ab exordio Mundi," in 1652, and died in the same year. This work

work was republished by that eminent critic, Peter Wasseling. He also wrote Notes on Horace, Persius, &c.

Dr. Comber.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester received his education at this College.

Visitor, the Bishop of Ely. The number of the Society is at present about 600.



EMANUEL COLLEGE



SIR WALTER MILDMAY

Emanuel College.

Is situate on the south-east of the town, from whence there is a very extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

On the west, next the street, is erected a very handsome building, which makes the principal Court a very beautiful one, having on the south an elegant uniform stone building, adorned with a balustrade and parapet; and opposite to it, on the north, the Hall, Combination-Room, and Master's-Lodge; on the east is a fine cloister with thirteen arches, and an handsome gallery over it, well furnished and adorned with the portraits of the Founder, several of the Benefactors, and former Members of the College. In the middle of the cloister is the entrance into the Chapel.

The Chapel, including the ante-chapel, is eighty-four feet long, thirty broad, and twenty-seven high, and is extremely well adorned and furnished. The Altar-piece is a very grand painting of the Prodigal Son, by Ammiconi: the floor is marble, and the ceil-

ceiling ſtucco. There is a neat organ, and a gallery for the Maſter's family. In the middle of the Chapel hangs a curious glaſs chandelier, which has a beautiful appearance when lighted.

The Hall is one of the moſt elegant in the Uniſity, having been fitted up in a grand taſte; the carved work, wainſcotting, and fret-work of the ceiling, being highly finiſhed. There are two fine bow-windows, oppoſite to each other, at the upper end of the Hall, and a gallery for muſic over the ſcreens.

The Combination-Room adjoins to the Hall, and is neatly fitted up; in which is a handſome portrait of the late Mr. Hubbard, who was a Fellow of the College, and Regiſtrar of the Univerſity.

The Library is a good room, and contains a large collection of well-choſen books; among which is Tully's Epiſtles by Fauſt, with a beautiful illumination of Henry VIII. when a boy (whoſe book it was), and of his preceptor.

The Gardens are extenſive and pleaſant, with a bowling-green and cold-bath; over which is a neat brick building, ſaſhed in front, containing a commodious little room to dreſs in. The curious take notice of a fine young cedar-tree in this garden.

The College was founded by Sir WALTER MILDMAY, of Chelmsford, in Eſſex, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, and of the Exchequer; a man, according to Camden and others, of uncom-

mon

mon merit in his public and private character, who obtained a licence, or charter of incorporation, from Queen Elizabeth. He built the College, upon the ſcite of the Dominican Convent of Black Preaching Friars, and endowed it for the maintenance of a Maſter, three Fellows, and four Scholars *.

On the 29th of September, 1784, and juſt 200 years ſince the foundation of the College, the Society, according to ancient cuſtom, concluded the century with a grand jubilee. After a ſermon and te deum, together with a Latin ſpeech in the Chapel, in commemoration of their Benefactors, and an anthem conducted by the Profeſſor of Muſic, the company met in the College-Hall; where about 150 gentlemen, many of whom were of diſtinguiſhed rank, and had been educated in the College, were entertained in a ſumptuous manner.

Some of the principal ſubſequent Benefactors were, Queen Elizabeth; Henry, Earl of Huntingdon; Sir Francis Haſtings; Sir Robert Jermyn; Sir Francis Walſingham, Secretary of State; Sir Henry Killigrew; Sir Wolſton Dixie, founder of two Fellowſhips and two Scholarſhips; Sir John Hart; Sir

* Sir Walter being a patron of the Puritans, deſigned his College as a nurſery for that party. He did little more than lay the foundation; ſaying, therefore, of it, that he had ſet an *acorn*, which, he hoped, in time, might become an *oak*.

Samuel

Samuel Leonard; Sir Thomas Skinner; Edward Leeds, LL.D.; Alderman Radcliffe; John Morley; Dr. Richardſon; Sir Henry Mildmay; Lady Grace Mildmay, who gave four Exhibitions; Dr. Holbeck, who founded a catechiſtical Lecture in Divinity, and a Lecture upon Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; Dr. Sudbury, Dean of Durham, who, beſide other benefactions, founded a Greek Lecture, and gave 6*l. per ann.* to purchaſe a piece of plate, to be beſtowed upon the moſt pious and beſt learned of the commencing Bachelors of Arts in each year; Lady Sadler, foundreſs of the Algebra Lecture; Dr. Whichcot, who, beſides other benefactions to the College, founded four Exhibitions; Dr. Branthwaite, founder of two Scholarſhips; Francis Aſhe, Eſq. who, beſides ſettling a fund for buying books for the Library, and other uſes of the College, founded ten Exhibitions, giving a preference to his own relations, then to the ſchools of Derby and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, and, for want of ſuch, to clergymen's ſons; Archbiſhop Sancroft, who contributed great ſums towards building the Chapel, and other uſes, and gave all his books to the Library; Mr. Hobbs, founder of two Exhibitions; Mr. Gillingham, founder of a Fellowſhip; Mr. Robert Johnſon, Archdeacon of Leiceſter, founder of four Exhibitions, with a preference to the ſons of godly miniſters, and ſuch as have been brought up in the public ſchools of Oakham or Uppingham, in Rutlandſhire; Mrs.

Anne

Anne Hunt, foundreſs of two Exhibitions for Scholars born in the county of Suffolk; Mr. Walter Richards, founder of two Exhibitions; Mr. Wells, Rector of Thurning, who gave an Exhibition; Nicholas Aſpinal, who founded an Exhibition, with a preference to the ſchool of Clithero, in Lancaſhire, and then to the free-ſchool of Bedford; Dr. Thorpe, Prebendary of Canterbury, who ſettled five Exhibitions, deſigned chiefly for Bachelors of Arts, with ſome preference to the ſons of orthodox Miniſters of the Church of England, and of the dioceſe of Canterbury, and ſuch as have been brought up in the King's School there; John Browne, B. D. Rector of Wallington, in Hertfordſhire, who, in the year 1736, left upwards of 2000*l.* for the augmentation of the Maſterſhip, and four of the Fellowſhips, and for the ſettling two Greek Scholarſhips, with a preference to the King's School in Canterbury, and then to any ſchool in Kent: he alſo gave 50*l.* and part of his books, to the Library. To theſe might be added the late Earls of Weſtmoreland, with many others, who generouſly contributed to the expences of the new building, &c.

Bishops and eminent Men.

Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, ſtyled the Chriſtian Seneca, from his ſententious manner of writing, was juſtly famed for his piety, learning, wit, and extenſive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the Divines ſent by James the Firſt to the Synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin ſermon. In his younger years he compoſed a book of ſatires *, and was the firſt of our Engliſh Poets who tried their ſtrength in that line of compoſition.

Mr. Granger informs us, that Mr. Pope has been known to ſay high things of this performance in converſation. The Satires were republiſhed at Oxford, in 1753, by the Rev. William Dodd, D. D. who was executed for forgery; or rather by the Rev. William Thompſon, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxon. as Mr. Iſaac Reed ſuggeſted to Dr. Farmer. Biſhop Hall was born in 1574, and died in 1656.

* The Satires were ſtopt at the preſs by order of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Biſhop of London; and ſuch copies as could be found, were to "bee preſentlye broughte to the Biſhop of London to be burnte."

A beau-

A beautiful little tract of his, entitled, "Henochismus, sive Tractatus de modo Ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. It affords a good specimen of his genius and his piety. Ob. Sept. 8, 1656. Æt. 82.

WILLIAM BEDELL, Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, well known for his writings against the Papists.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the seven venerable Prelates sent to the Tower, on the 8th of June, 1688, for refusing to distribute the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in their respective Dioceses.

The character of this Prelate is very harshly and unjustly drawn by Bishop Burnett, who says that he was slow, timid, and irresolute; that he was placed at the head of the Church, because he was likely to do no great service to it; it being reasonably supposed that a man of so recluse a disposition, was very unlikely to disturb the Court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. But it cannot surely, even by the most prejudiced writer, be denied, that his conduct on the difficult and trying occasion which preceded the Revolution, was not only firm, but judicious and exemplary.

He gave 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the Deanery-House of St. Paul's, and was particularly active in forwarding the Coal Act, for rebuilding the Cathedral. His valuable library was left, by his will, to

this College, where he had been educated.—He was a man of generous, benevolent, and enlarged heart; and great deference was paid to his judgment by his fellow ſufferers.

Upon his deprivation, he retired to the place of his nativity, in Suffolk; and bore his change of fortune and ſituation with all that complacency and reſignation, which diſtinguiſh the character of a great and good man.

RICHARD KIDDER, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, 1691, 3d Will. and Mary.

JAMES GARDINER, Biſhop of Lincoln, 1694, 6th Will. III.

EDWARD CHANDLER, Biſhop of Durham, 1730, 4th Geo. II.

RICHARD HURD, D.D. Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1775, 15th Geo. III.; tranſlated to Worceſter, 1781, 21ſt Geo. III.

LAURENCE CHADDERTON, the firſt Maſter, one of the tranſlators of the Bible; William Jones; John Down; James Waidſworth; Hugh Cholmondely; John Houghton; Nathaniel Ward; John Gifford; John Cotton; Thomas Hooker; John Yates; Richard Holdſworth, Maſter; Anthony Tuckney, Maſter; Sir Roger Twiſden; Stephen Marſhall; Samuel Foſter; Thomas Shepherd; Adoniram Byfield; John Sudbury, Dean of Durham; Edmund Caſtell, Arabic Profeſſor; Thomas Horton; William Spurſtove; Laurence Seeman; Henry Laurence;

rence; Anthony Burgess; Matthew Poole, author of Annotations on the New and Old Testament, and the Synopsis Criticorum; Robert Firman; Thomas Arthur; Samuel Cradock, and Thomas Doughty, are also among the learned men educated at this College.

JOHN WALLIS, the celebrated Mathematician, whose genius seemed to be inclined by nature for this branch of science. He went far beyond all his predecessors, and is ranked, by Glanville, with Vieta and Descartes. He invented the method for measuring all kinds of curves, and advanced nearer than any man towards *squaring the circle*, which he demonstrated to be impossible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and first reduced a fraction, by continued division to an infinite series. He invented the modern art of deciphering, which he brought to such perfection in the time of the civil wars, that the writers were frequently astonished; and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was also the first inventor of a method to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak and understand a language. His English Grammar shews, at once, the grammarian and the philosopher. He died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Samuel Croke, William Dillingham, Dr. John Worthington, Nathaniel Culverwell.

Dr. Ralph Cudworth was entered of this College at the early age of thirteen, and was, for many years, the moſt eminent tutor in the Univerſity. He held the firſt rank in Metaphyſics, underſtood the Oriental Languages, was an exact critic in Greek and Latin, a good Antiquary, Mathematician, and Philoſopher. His "True Intellectual Syſtem," is well known for excellence of reaſoning and variety of learning. It contributed more effectually to ſtem the torrent of irreligion and atheiſm, ſo prevalent in the reign of Charles II. than all the other numerous publications which then appeared. —Dr. Cudworth was the father of the amiable, learned, and accompliſhed Lady Maſham; in whoſe houſe, at Oates, the great Mr. Locke ſpent the laſt fourteen and happieſt years of his life. This learned and pious man died June 26, 1688, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age.

Benedict Rively; Henry Jenks; Hammond Le Strange; Henry Lee; John Richardſon; Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir Nathaniel Wright, Lord-Keeper.

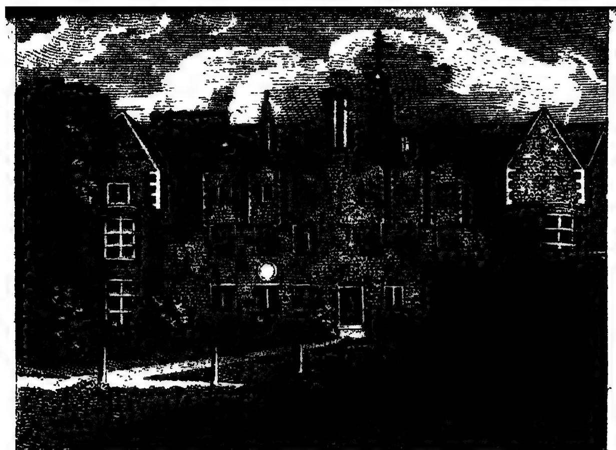
Joshua Barnes, Greek Profeſſor, eminent as the editor of the Greek Claſſics, and ſkilful in making Greek verſes and epigrams. There are ſeveral of his manuſcript verſes in the Library of this College, in which he epigrammatizes the Maſter, and four ſenior Fellows, on their characters, ſize, &c.

Peter Alix, D.D.; Anthony Blackwall, an eminent

nent Grecian, and author of "The Sacred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated;" Daniel Newcombe, Dean of Glouceſter; and Dr. Nathaniel Marſhall, the ingenious tranſlator of the works of St. Cyprian, and author of the Diſcourſe on the Penitential Diſcipline of the Primitive Church.

The preſent Society conſiſts of a Maſter, fifteen Fellowſhips, fifty Scholarſhips, ten Sizar's Places, and thirty-ſeven Exhibitions. Number, in all, about one hundred and fifty.





SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE



FRANCES SIDNEY COUNTESS of SUSSEX

Sidney-Suffex College.

IS fituate on the eaft fide of Bridge-ftreet, and confifts of two Courts, built of brick.

The Chapel has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner, and, including the Ante-Chapel, is fifty-feven feet long, and twenty-four broad. It is adorned with a fine painting, reprefenting Jofeph and the Virgin Mary, with the child Jefus in her arms; and neat ftalls, for the Mafter, Fellows, and Students. There is a gallery for the Mafter's family, to which they enter through the Library.

The Hall is about fixty feet long, twenty-feven broad, and proportionably high; and is one of the moft elegant rooms of the kind in the Univerfity. There is a beautiful bow-window near the upper end, and a handfome gallery for mufic, fupported by pillars, which forms a grand veftibule at the entrance. The ceiling and walls are neatly ornamented with fret-work; and the reft of the room, with the fcreens, are anfwerable to it.

The Library is over part of the Mafter's-Lodge and

and the Ante-Chapel, and is well furniſhed with books. There is a human ſcull, perfectly petrified, or rather incruſted with a hard ſand ſtone, except the teeth, which are white, hard, and ſound, and not at all changed. It was found in the iſland of Crete, about ten yards below the ſurface, and brought into England in 1627. It was eſteemed ſo great a curioſity, that King Charles I. was deſirous of ſeeing it; and accordingly it was ſent up to the famous Dr. Harvey by Dr. Ward, then Maſter of the College, for his Majeſty's inſpection. It is now broken, and ſome of it gone.

The Maſter's-Lodge is well fitted up, and furniſhed with portraits; among others, beſides an original of the Foundreſs at full length, is one of the learned and pious Mr. William Wollaſton, author of the Religion of Nature delineated; and Oliver Cromwell, the Protector (a drawing in crayons, ſaid to be by Cooper, much admired), both educated in this College.

The Fellows have a pleaſant garden, with a good and ſpacious bowling-green.

The Foundreſs of this College was the Lady FRANCES SIDNEY, Counteſs of Suſſex, daughter of William Sidney, knighted at the battle of Flodden-field, and Steward of the Houſehold to Edward the Sixth; ſiſter to Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord-Preſident of Wales; aunt to Sir Philip Sidney, and widow to Thomas Ratcliffe,

Earl

Earl of Suffex. Dying without iffue, fhe left 5000*l.* and other legacies, to found this College, by the name of SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE. But if her bequeft fhould not be fufficient for the purpofe, then it fhould go towards the improvement and extenfion of Clare-Hall.

Henry, Earl of Kent, and John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton, executors to the Foundrefs, at firft founded ten Fellowfhips and twenty Scholarfhips; but, after building the College and other expences, they found that the remainder of her legacy would not be a fufficient maintenance for fo many Fellows as were at firft defigned; and, thereupon, they reduced the ten Fellowfhips to feven.

Edward, the firft Lord Montague of Boughton, founded three Scholarfhips; which Edward, his fon and fucceffor, defired might be reduced to two.

Sir John Hart, Citizen of London, founded two Fellowfhips and four Scholarfhips.

Sir Francis Clerke, of Houghton-Conqueft, in Bedfordfhire, founded four Fellowfhips and eight Scholarfhips; and erected the building in the fecond court, and augmented the income of the twenty foundation-fcholarfhips.

Mr. Peter Blundell, of Tiverton, clothier, founded two Fellowfhips and two Scholarfhips.

Mr. Leonard Smith, Citizen of London, founded one Fellowfhip and one Scholarfhip.

Paul

Paul Micklewaite, D. D. and ſome time Fellow, founded two Scholarſhips.

Dr. Downham Yeomans, of Cambridge, founded three Scholarſhips.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Dudley, founded the Mathematical Lecture.

Robert Johnſon, D. D. Archdeacon of Leiceſter, founded four Exhibitions.

Francis Comber, Eſq. gave ſome Exhibitions to be enjoyed by his relations, and their deſcendants, that might be Members of the College.

Several of the Fellowſhips and Scholarſhips were augmented by the noble benefaction bequeathed by Sir John Brereton.

Two Exhibitions, of 12*l. per ann.* each, were given by Mr. William Bearcroft, for Clergymen's orphans.

The late Maſter, Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris, bequeathed to the College his large and valuable library, together with the ſum of 600*l.*

They have, therefore, ſeven foundation Fellowſhips, and ten bye-foundation Fellowſhips; twenty foundation Scholarſhips, and twenty-four bye-foundation Scholarſhips; beſides the Mathematical Lec- and ſeveral Exhibitions

Bishops and eminent Men.

Dr. James Montague (brother to the firſt Lord Montague, of Boughton, and to the firſt Earl of Mancheſter), Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and tranſlated to Wincheſter, was the firſt Maſter, and a great benefactor to the College.

John Young, D.D. Fellow, afterwards Dean of Wincheſter. He built the brick-wall between the ſecond court and the ſtreet, at his own expence.

Dr. Samuel Ward, the third Maſter. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he joined, with the other heads of houſes, in ſending the College plate to King Charles the Firſt; and was one of the members who were confined in the Convocation-Houſe and Public Schools, for not concurring with the meaſures of the Parliament. After this, he was plundered and again impriſoned; during which he contracted a diſeaſe that put an end to his life.

He was an excellent governor, and the College flouriſhed much under him. He was alſo one of the

the English Divines in the Synod of Dort, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

EDWARD NOEL, Viscount Campden.

GEORGE Lord GORING, and Earl of Norwich, a benefactor.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, 1660. He was one of the most learned, able, and active Prelates of his age; an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He exerted himself strenuously for the patrimony of the Church; having, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland, upwards of 30,000*l.* a year of her just rights.

The most celebrated of his works are the writings against Hobbes. A singular anecdote is told of him in Sir James Ware's "Lives of the Bishops," relative to his escape from the inquisition in France.

JOHN DE REEDE, Count de Rensvorde. He came to England as Ambassador from the States of Holland, to compose the differences between the King and the Parliament. His exertions, in the prosecution of this laudable design, recommended him so much to Charles, that he was created a Baron in 1645.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University.

WALTER

WALTER MONTAGUE, his brother, Abbot of Nanteuil, and Chaplain to Queen Mary.

MONTAGUE BERTIE, Earl of Lindſey, and Lord-High-Chamberlain of England.

ROBERT BERTIE, his brother, a Fellow.

FRANCIS LEEK Lord DEINCOURT.

EDWARD, the ſecond Lord Montague, of Boughton, a great benefactor.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE, his brother, Lord-Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.

CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE, another brother.

SETH WARD, Biſhop of Saliſbury. He firſt made mathematical learning general in this Univerſity, in which, and in aſtronomy, he particularly excelled. He was a cloſe reaſoner and an admirable ſpeaker. By his intereſt, the Chancellorſhip of the Order of the Garter was perpetually annexed to the See of Saliſbury, to which he was a great benefactor.

He was polite, hoſpitable, and generous; having founded the College at Saliſbury, and the ſumptuous Hoſpital at Buntingford, the place of his nativity.

Dr. Walter Pope, his intimate friend, and the noted author of "The Old Man's Wiſh," has given a true and curious account of his life, interſperſed with many amuſing anecdotes of his friends. He

 was

was ejected by the Long Parliament from the Savilian Professorship.

Sir ROBERT ATKYNS, Lord-Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.

THOMAS RICHARDSON Lord CRAMOND.

Sir CHARLES NORTH, eldest son of Dudley Lord North.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, eldest son of Edward, the second Lord Montague, of Boughton.

Dr. BENJAMIN CALAMY, son of the celebrated Nonconformist, Edmund Calamy.

JOHN THOMSON Lord Haversham.

Sir GEORGE ENT, Knt. President of the College of Physicians, and author of *Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis*.

CHARLES ALLEYN, author of the Poem on the Battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and also on that at Bosworth-field, and the History of King Henry the Seventh.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord-Protector.

JAMES MONTAGUE, son of the Earl of Sandwich.

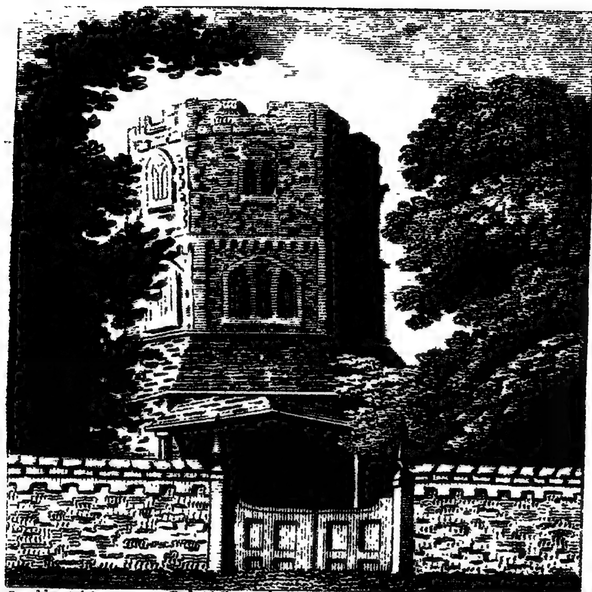
RICHARD REYNOLDS, LL.D. Bishop of Bangor, afterwards of Lincoln.

Sir JOHN MIDDLETON.

JOHN FRANKLAND, D.D. Master and Dean of Ely.

THOMAS WOOLSTON, B.D. Fellow, ſo well known for his crazy Diſcourſes on our Saviour's Miracles; convicted of blaſphemy in 1729.

WILLIAM WOLLASTON, the amiable and learned author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." Obiit 1724.



CHURCH of S^t. SEPULCHRE

St. Sepulchre's Church.

THE round Church is properly called, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry; and thence arose the vulgar opinion that it was a Jewish Synagogue, and that the Jews lived there. The Jews, however, had their Synagogue, and dwelt in a very different part of the town: and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was undoubtedly built by some person concerned in the Croisades, in the time of Henry I. before the Templars had acquired that vast property they afterwards possessed. In 1255, it was valued at one mark; and, in 1313, when the Templar's Order was dissolved, the advowson was given to the Priory of Barnwell.

The intention of its Founder was, that it should resemble the Church of the Resurrection, or Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem; and it was, at that time, the best copy we had in England.

In its present state it has many disadvantages; and much of its original form has been lost, or changed, through the caprice of those who, in the reign of Edward

Edward II. not only added one ſtory to its height, but gave it a chancel; made conſiderable alterations in its windows, and hid the ornaments at the door with a wooden portal.

The inſide is ſtill heavy and inconvenient, and has not a ſingle monument that demands particular notice.

Magistrates and Officers

OF THE

UNIVERSITY.



CHANCELLOR.

His Grace Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, 1768.

HIGH-STEWARD.

The Right Honourable William Pitt, F. R. S. 1790.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Humphry Sumner, D. D. 1800.

COMMISSARY.

John Fisher, LL. D. 1790.

Heads of Colleges.

Founded.

1257 St. Peter's—Francis Barnes, D. D. Master, 1788.

1326 Clare-Hall—John Torkington, D. D. 1781.

1343 Pembroke Hall—Joseph Turner, D. D. 1784.

1351 Corpus Christi, or Bene't—Philip Douglas, D. D. 1795.

1350 Trinity Hall.

1348 Gonville and Caius—Martin Davy, M. D. F. R. S. 1803.

1441 King's—Humphry Sumner, Provost, 1797.

1448 Queen's—Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. President, 1788.

1475 Catherine Hall, Joseph Proctor, D. D. 1799.

1496 Jesus—William Pearce, D. D. 1789.

1505 Christ's—John Barker, D. D. 1780.

1509 St. John's—William Craven, D. D. 1789.

1519 Magdalen—William Gretton, D. D. 1797.

1546 Trinity — William Lort Mansel, D. D. 1798.

1584 Emanuel—R. Towerson Cory, D. D. 1797.

1598 Sidney—William Elliston, D. D. 1760.

1800 Downing—Francis Annesley, LL. D. 1800.

Caput.

Caput.

Every University Grace must pass the Caput, before it can be introduced into the Senate.

Humphry Sumner, D.D. Vice-Chancellor.

William Gretton, D.D. Magdalene College, Divinity.

Joseph Jowett, LL.D. Trinity Hall, Law.

Thomas Ingle, M.D. Peter House, Physic.

C. W. Burrell, A.M. Catherine Hall, Senior Non. Reg.

John Broderip, A.M. King's College, Sen. Reg.

Proctors—Thomas Sumpter, A.M. King's College; John Warter, A.M. Magdalen College.

Moderators—Robert Woodhouse, A.M. Caius College; T. Waldron Hornbuckle, A.M. St. John's.

Scrutators—Thomas Veasy, B.D. Peter House; James Wood, B.D. St. John's College.

Taxors—Clement Chevalier, A.M. Pembroke Hall; John Doncaster, A.M. Christ's College.

Professors.

Founded.

1502 *Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity*—Founded by Lady Margaret, with a stipend of twenty marks; and augmented by James

Founded.

1502 the First with the Rectory of Terrington.— John Mainwaring, B.D. 1788.

Preacher—James Fawcett, B.D.; salary 10*l.* *per ann.* 1786.

1540 *Regius Professor of Divinity*—Founded by Henry VIII. with a stipend of 40*l.* *per ann.* augmented by James the First, with the Rectory of Somersham; confirmed by Act of Parliament in the 10th of Queen Anne, —Richard Watson, D.D. F.R.S. Bishop of Landaff, and Archdeacon of Ely, 1771.

Deputy—J. B. Seal, D.D. 1802.

1540 *Regius Professor of Civil Law*—Joseph Jowet, LL.D. 1781.

1540 *Regius Professor of Physic*—Sir Isaac Pennington, Knt. M.D. 1793.

1540 *Hebrew Professor*—Henry Lloyd, A.M. 1795.

1540 *Greek Professor*—This, and the three preceding Professorships, were founded by Henry the Eighth, with a stipend of 40*l.* *per ann.* John Crane, M.A. Apothecary, of Cambridge, gave his dwelling-house to the Professor of Physic, and upwards of 60*l.* every fifth year, to sick and poor Scholars.— Richard Porson, A.M. 1793.

1540 *Casuistical Professor*—Founded by John Knightbridge, D.D. with a stipend of 50*l.* *per ann.* and augmented by Thomas Smoult, who

Founded.

1540 who gave 300*l.* to purchase land.—George Borlace, D.D. 1788.

1663 *Mathematical Professor*—Founded by Henry Lucas, Esq. M.P. for the University, and endowed with the rent of an estate of 100*l.* *per ann.* An estate in Bedfordshire was purchased with Mr. Lucas's bequest, at that time worth 102*l.* *per ann.* but now much augmented.—Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. 1798.

1632 *Arabic Professor*—Founded by Thomas Adams, Alderman of London, with a salary of 40*l.* *per ann.*—Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B.D. 1795.

1704 *Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy*—Founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who gave 1800*l.* for the purpose; and augmented by Dr. Thomas Smith, Master of Trinity College, with half the interest of 3000*l.* in the funds. —S. Vince, A.M. F.R.S. 1796.

1749 *Astronomical* (Lowndes's) *Professor*—Founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq. who gave an estate of about 150*l.* *per ann.* for the endowment.—William Lax, A.M. F.R.S. 1795.

1707 *Anatomy Professor*—B. Harwood, M.D. F.R. and S.A. 1785.

Founded.

1724 *Professor of Modern History and Languages*—Founded by George the First, with a stipend of 400*l. per ann.*—John Symonds, LL.D. 1771.

1705 *Chemistry Professor*—William Farish, A.M. 1793.

Botany Professor—T. Martyn, B.D. F.R. and L.S. 1761.

Woodwardian Professor—Founded by John Woodward, M.D. with a salary of about 150*l. per ann.*—John Hailstone, A.M. F.L.S. 1788.

1768 *Norrisian Professor of Divinity*—James Fawcett, B.D. 1795.

1783 *Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*—Founded by the Rev. Richard Jackson, with a stipend of 80*l. per ann.*—F. I. H. Wollaston, A.M. F.R.S. 1792.

1684 *Music Professor*—Charles Hague, Mus. D. 1799.

Professor of Common Law—Edward Christian, A.M. 1800.

Downing Professor of Medicine—Busick Harwood, M.D. 1800.

Public Orator.

1571 Edmund Outram, B.D. 1798.

PRIN

Principal Librarian.

Thomas Kenrick, A. M. 1797.

Sub-Librarian.

John Davies, A. M. 1783.

Registrar.

George Borlaſe, M. D. 1778.

Esquire Bedels.

John Beverley, A. M.
Henry Gunning, A. M.
Charles Iſola, A. M.

Inspectors of Fossils.

John Davies, B. D.
Richard Sill, A. M.

Botanic Garden.

James Donn, A. L. S. Curator.

Organist.

John Pratt, Eſq.

Counsel.

The Right Honourable Spencer Percival, A. M. 1800.
Hugh Leyceſter, Eſq. LL. D.

SOLICITOR.

Thomas Ingle, Esq.

YEOMAN-BEDEL.

John Laughton.

PRINTER.

John Archdeacon.

SCHOOL-KEEPER.

John Marshall.

MARSHALL.

John Taylor.

APPRAISER.

Thomas Yorke.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT.

The Right Honourable Lord EUSTON, son of the Duke of Grafton.

Scarlet days for all Doctors.

Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, King Charles's Restoration, King's Inauguration, the Proclamation of Midsummer and Stourbridge Fairs, Commencement Sunday and Tuesday, St. Michael the Archangel, All Saints, Gunpowder Treason, Christmas Day, General Thanksgiving.

Litany Days.

January 30th. May 29th. King's Inauguration, Gunpowder Treason, Ash Wednesday, if not a clerum, there is a supplication, and the bell rings a quarter before ten. All Litany Days the Doctors wear robes. The Proctors are to attend all Litany Days in their congregation ruffs.

If October the 9th, January the 12th, or May the 8th, fall on a Sunday, there is a clerum, and the Sermon is usually omitted in the morning.

Easter Tuesday the Sermon is preached at St. Benedict's Church, and not at St. Mary's.

The Sermon on Lady Day is preached in the morning, at King's Chapel.

January the 30th, and on Good Friday, there is no organ played, nor psalms sung.

Anthem Days at St. Mary's Church.

Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, King Charle's Restoration,

toration, King's Inauguration, Commencement Sunday, Nov. 5th, Chriſtmas Day, and days of general thankſgiving.

The commemoration of Benefactors is read twice in the year; on the Commencement Sunday, and the Sunday next before the 3d of November.

The following is an invariable Rule for the Beginning and Ending of the Cambridge Terms, without any Exception of Sundays or Holidays.

Michaelmas Term begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December.

Lent Term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday.

Trinity Term, or (as it is more commonly called), *May Term*, begins on the Wedneſday after Eaſter week, and ends on the Friday after the commencement.

Annual Prizes.

In the year 1751, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, eſtabliſhed a premium of two gold medals, value ten guineas each, to be given to two perſons, who, after having the academical honours of Senior Optime conferred on them, ſhall be found, after a ſecond examination before certain perſons appointed by his Grace, to excel in claſſical learning.

This

This premium is ſtill continued by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the preſent Chancellor of the Univerſity.

The Honourable Mr. FINCH, and the Honourable Mr. TOWNSHEND, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, gave yearly two prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two ſenior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Bachelors, who ſhall compoſe the beſt exerciſes in Latin proſe; which are to be read publicly by them, on a day to be appointed near the commencement by the Vice-Chancellor.

Each candidate ſends his exerciſe privately, and without his name, and not in his own hand, but reviſed and pointed by himſelf, to the Vice-Chancellor, with ſome Latin verſe upon it; and he, at the ſame time, ſends a paper ſealed up with the ſame Latin verſe on the outſide, which paper encloſes another paper folded up, with the candidate's name written within.

The papers, containing the names of thoſe candidates who do not ſucceed, are deſtroyed unopened; by which ſecrecy, the modeſty of thoſe who might otherwiſe fear a repulſe, is effectually conſulted.

Theſe prizes have alſo been continued by the late and preſent Members of Parliament for the Univerſity.

Mr. SEATON, by a clauſe in his will, dated October 8, 1738, gave his Kiſlingbury eſtate to the Uni-

University of Cambridge for ever: the rents of which should be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, as he, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare-Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or any two of them should agree. Which three persons aforesaid should give out a subject, which subject, for the first year, should be one or other of the Perfections or Attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till the subject was exhausted; and afterwards the subject should be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatever else might be judged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue. And that they should yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that Master of Arts, whose poem on the subject given should be best approved by them Which poem was always ordained to be in English, and to be printed; the expence of which should be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, ode, or copy of verses.—The estate now produces about 16*l*. *per ann*.

The late reverend and learned Dr. ROBERT SMITH, F.R.S. Master of Trinity College in this University, bequeathed, by will, two annual premiums, of 25*l*. each, to those junior Bachelor of Arts, who

who ſhall appear, on examination, to be the beſt proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy.

The late Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, Knt. M.D. by a clauſe in his will, directed his executors to ſend to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge annually, two gold medals, each of five guineas value, to be given by him at the commencement to two Undergraduates, one of whom ſhall deliver the beſt Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the other the beſt Latin ode in imitation of Horace. And by a clauſe in the codicil to his will, Sir William Browne bequeathed a third gold medal, of equal value, to be given to the Undergraduate who ſhall produce the beſt Greek epigram after the model of Anthologia, and the beſt Latin epigram after the model of Martial. Sir William Browne alſo gave a rent charge of 20*l.* *per ann.* for founding a claſſical ſcholarſhip: the ſcholar elected to remove to Peterhouſe. And, in caſe of failure of iſſue from his next heir, he deviſed his whole real eſtate to the Univerſity, for founding two Phyſic Fellowſhips, and further encouraging claſſical learning.

The late JOHN NORRIS, Eſq. of Witton, in Norfolk, by will, dated Sept. 22, 1768, founded a new Divinity Profeſſorſhip, with a ſalary of 105*l.* *per ann.*; and the Rev. John Hey, D.D. of Sidney College, was elected the firſt Norriſian Profeſſor, May 1, 1780. He alſo bequeathed a premium of 12*l.* for the encouragement of Students in this Univerſity,

versity, to the author of the best prose English essay, on a sacred subject: 7*l.* 4*s.* of the aforesaid 12*l.* shall be expended upon a gold medal; one side shall represent the New Testament and the Cross, with this inscription round it, *the wisdom of God unto salvation*; the reverse shall represent the Resurrection, with the inscription round it, *death is swallowed up in victory:* upon the edge, where the milling in our current coin is expressed, shall be these words, *the Norrisian prize*; and, if there be room, the name of the successful candidate, and the date of the year. The residue of the 12*l.* viz. 4*l.* 16*s.* is to be disposed of in books; which are to be the Bible, Bishop Sherlock's Discourses, 4 vols. Leland against the Deistical Writers, and Pearson on the Creed: upon the left-hand cover of each book shall be pasted a copper-plate impression of one of the sides of the medal: and directed the sum of 18*s.* to be laid out in books, viz. the New Testament, and the great Importance of a Religious Life, to be annually given to prisoners who can read.

JOHN Lord CRAVEN gave 50*l.* *per ann.* to two Scholars, the best proficients in classical learning, &c. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the five Regius Professors, and the Orator.

WILLIAM BATTIE, M. D. left an estate of upwards of 20*l.* *per ann.* to one Scholar, on a similar plan.

WILLIAM WORTS, Esq. formerly Esquire-Bedel of

of the Univeisity, gave two pensions of 100*l. per ann.* each, to two travelling Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. JOHN HULSE, by his will, dated 21st of July, 1777, after the lapse of a great number of annuities, and the payment of several legacies and donations, bequeathed to the University of Cambridge a yearly revenue of about 150*l.* for preaching and publishing twenty sermons yearly, in vindication of the general authority, and particular evidences of Christianity: and an annuity of equal value to the former, for the establishment of a writer, who is to publish a book every year, tending to the confirmation of the doctrines, or the removal of some difficulties in Christianity. The writer is to be called, *The Christian Advocate.* The remaining produce of the estate, out of which these stipends are to be paid, is to be appropriated to founding two Scholarships in St. John's, each of which will be 40*l. per ann.* The Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, and the Heads of Trinity and St. John's, are to have the nomination in all these appointments.

The Order of the Colleges, out of which the Proctors are chosen annually to the End of the present Century.

1785 Trinity and Emanuel.
1786 St. John's and Christ's.
1787 Clare Hall and Pembroke.
1788 Caius and Christ's.

1789 King's and Queen's.
1790 Trinity and Jesus.
1791 St. John's and St. Peter's.
1792 Christ's and Magdalen.
1793 King's and Catharine Hall.
1794 Trinity and Pembroke.
1795 St. John's and Sidney.
1796 Clare Hall and Emanuel.
1797 Queen's and Caius.
1798 King's and Trinity Hall*.
1799 Trinity and Bene't.
1800 St. John's and St. Peter's.

* Trinity Hall having only two Fellowships in Holy Orders, the Proctorship comes to it but once in fifty years; but if any Proctor of the other Colleges die, the rest of the year is served from this Hall.

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N. B.—*To have included the Names of all who are mentioned in the courſe of this Work, would have extended the Index to an inconvenient ſize. The principal, therefore, only are ſelected, and chiefly thoſe of whom ſome account is given in the Volume.*

FINIS.



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